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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1869---WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 214.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 25
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order (unless no business can there be done) to be detailed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fresh Arrival
Of new style Hat, for Saturday sales, at the Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth Avenue, near Market street.

For Sale or Rent.
A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Step
Into the Parlor as you pass and see the latest styles of Hats, 22 Fifth avenue.

"Take No More Pills."
Use the German Cathartic Lozenges, because they are so pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and possess the cathartic and cleansing power of pills. They are in good demand. For sale at all drug stores.

Tropical.
Get one of those new "Tropical" Hats at Ramsley's Hat Parlor.

Late and Choice Books for Summer Reading, Received and for Sale by Jno. W. Pittock, Opposite the P. O.

Oldtown Folks, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; Ethelyn's Mistake, a new romance by Mrs. Holmes; Black Forest Tales, by Berthold Auerback; Men, Women and Ghosts, a new book, by Miss Phelps; The Gates Wide Open, a continuation to Gates Ajar; Adventures in the Adirondacks, by Murray; Realities of Irish Life, Hamilton, by French; Sea and Night, or the Man Who Laughs, &c., by Victor Hugo; Little Women, a story for girls, two vols., by Miss Alcott; Wonders of Heat, third vol. of Library of Wonders; Breaking a Butterfly, by author of Guy Livingston; Edelweiss, a tale by Berthold Auerbach; Changed Brides, a new novel by Mrs. Southworth; Cloudon the Heart, a new tale by A. S. Roe; The Sexes Here and Hereafter, (Swedenborgian) by Holcomb; Young Ivy Fry, and What He Did for Science, a book for boys; Doctor Jacob, Handy vol. series, by Edwards; The Village Messengers, a new story by Mrs. Norton; Warwick, or the Lost Nationalities, by Watson; the Hill to Hill, a new novel by J. Esten Cooke; Happy Thoughts, a fine story by Budwurf.

J. D. Ramsley's Hat Parlor
Is at No. 22 Fifth avenue, where you will find all the latest styles of Hats and Caps. Call and see them.

Brilliant Shades
Of "Rouillon" (Harris seamless) Kids—Green, Turpies, Blues and a splendid lot of Blacks, just in. A complete line expected in a few days. Try them at Princess—new French Gloves, at $1 25. A new Seamless Glove at $1 50, at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 75 Fifth avenue.

Decidedly Cool.
These "Cucumber" Hats, a new supply, at the Hat Parlor.

Straw Millinery and Trimming Store.
Ladies who wish to purchase the latest article in the millinery, trimming and notion line, of the latest styles and most fashionable colors, should call at the elegant establishment of Mr. A. Strauss, No. 29 Diamond street. Here will be found a beautiful and varied assortment of parasols, neat and serviceable umbrellas, the latest and most fashionable varieties in rich stock of laces, the newest styles of corsets and skirts, &c., &c. He has also a varied selection of bonnets and hats, embracing the latest novelties and suitable to all circumstances. The trimmed hats will be found especially neat and attractive, and ladies cannot do better to call and examine them, as they will thus get an excellent idea of what is suitable and desirable. They will also find a neat and judicious selection of Silk and Crepe Bonnets, well worthy of their examination. The stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods and Notions, is full, and embraces all the articles usually included under this head. In a word, Mr. Strauss has facilities for furnishing all goods in his line, of the most approved styles, and at no more reasonable rates. His customers may rely upon getting the best articles at the lowest market prices.

Prepare
For the hot season by purchasing a light Hat at the Parlor. All styles, and cheap.

Peremptory Sale of Livery Stable Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c.
On Wednesday May 26th, commencing at 10 A. M., on the premises, on Penn street, above Eleventh, will be sold buildings and ground lease of Excelsior Stables, together with entire furnishment of horses, harness, carriages, &c. We would invite special attention of those the livery business to this sale, as it will be without reserve. For specification, see advertisement. R. B. SMITHSON & CO.

Call
And see our Club Hats, and also the Broughan Stiff Hats, at Ramsley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Trusses, Trusses.
"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never casts, breaks nor soils. Send for circular. B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

Silk Hats
At the Parlor for $5 00.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and Chemists, Fulton, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest.

Straw.
Call and see the finest assortment of Children's straw Hats and Caps in the city, at the Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Bargains! Bargains!!
Fine silk grenadine veils, 25c.
Hemstitched handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Embroidered French corsets, $2 50, worth $5 00.
Fans, 6, 15, 20 and 25c.
Parasols and sun umbrellas from 38c to $5 00.
Suspenders, 25, 38c and $1 00.
New styles hats, 38, 50 and 75c.
Fine Swiss muil, 25 and 31c.
Sunday Times Calendars, 25 and 38c.
Splendid kid gloves, $1 00.
White goods of all kinds, satins, laces, lace collars and handkerchiefs, notions, &c., at prices to suit everybody. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. At the One Price Store of I. Rosenbaum & Co., No. 76 Market street. TUWTHS

New Goods.
Just received, a new lot of Men and Boys' Hats at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Quality Preferred to Quantity.
There is no subject which should more engross attention than the purity of the various compounds prepared for the human system. Quality is the most important item in the selection of drugs, chemicals, &c., &c. All persons who are at a loss to learn where medicines of the above description can be procured will be pleased to know that at the popular Drug House of Joseph Fleming, 68 corner Market street and the Diamond, their wants can be supplied. We advise all interested to call and examine goods and prices. We feel assured they will not go way dissatisfied.

At the Parlor
Boys' Black Wool Hats for 50 cents.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.
Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the most talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity which they guarantee to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs. They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark Sterling,	Trade Mark for Silver,	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.	GORHAM MFG CO

New Goods
On every train for the Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

Prompt Payment of a Life Insurance Policy.
In another column will be found a communication from Mrs. Charlotte Keil, of McKeespoet, to J. Y. McLaughlin, Esq., of this city, acknowledging the receipt of two thousand dollars, the amount of a policy her husband had taken in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and which fell due at his decease. The Manhattan is one of the most reliable Life Insurance companies in this country, and this example of the prompt payment of its policies is such as will recommend it to the people of this community. Mr. McLaughlin, the agent of the company for Pittsburgh, and vicinity, is one of our most reliable business men, and all who may have business with him can rely upon its being well and promptly attended to. His office is at No. 96½ Fourth avenue, second story.

Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, and Hon. George W. Easly, Associate Judge of Cambria county, have leased the Union Hall, Johnstown, for three years, at an annual rent of $800, for the use of the new District Court, the first term of which is to commence on the first Monday in July. Several specified additions and improvements are to be made to the Hall before that date.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latests Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, May 21—10 P. M.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was moderately active, the market closing steady at $1 15 seller the month. Other grain neglected. In the evening business was dull; No. 2 wheat closed firm at $1 13½ on spot. Nothing done in provisions.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, May 21.—Flour dull; western selling in dray lots only. Wheat quiet; no fair demand for immediate waste; sales 20,000 bush No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 12½ to close at $1 29 spring; 21,000 do No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 23½; white nominal. Corn firmer and stock light; sales 8,000 bush new kiln dried at 72c; 20,000 do new No. 1 at 72c; 1,000 do new warm at 70c; 25,000 do new at 69@69½c; 5,000 do new Ohio at 69c. Oats dull and lower; sales 1,000 bush at 79c. Rye nominal. Barley—sales of one car lot Canada at 91 70 delivered. Pork dull at about $32 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 18c. Highwines higher at 90c asked, 95½c bid.

Milwaukee Market.
MILWAUKEE, May 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 15 for No. 1, and $1 15 for No. 2. Oats dull and weak at 39@39½c for No. 2 Corn firm and quiet at 66c for new. Rye entirely nominal. Barley nominal.

Memphis Market.
MEMPHIS, May 21.—Cotton firm; low middling 26½ @27c; receipts 266 bales; exports 282 bales. Corn 75c. Oats scarce at 77@80c. Hay $27@28. Pork $31 50. Bacon—sides 17½@17½c. Lard 18½@20c. Bacon dull; shoulders 12½@ 13c; sides 17½@17½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 12½c; sides 16½c.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Cotton market dull; sales to-day 700 bales; middling 26½@27c; receipts 1,000 bales. Sugar—common 9½@9½c; prime 13@13½c. Molasses—fermenting 36@37c. Coffee—prime 16½@17½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.
NASHVILLE, May 21.—Cotton quiet; low middling 26c; good ordinary 24c; stock 1,700 bales.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

No Hope for Fenian Prisoners.

Dispatches Received from Reverdy Johnson—The Irish Republican Club and Colored Citizens—Sale of Three Iron-Clads—Increase of Gold in the Treasury—Two Millions a Week to be Sold—Affairs in Georgia—Liquidation of National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1869.

England's Ultimatum as to Fenian Prisoners.

The State Department has received two dispatches from Reverdy Johnson in regard to the course the English Government intends to pursue regarding Fenian prisoners. It will be remembered that the case of J. G. Halpine and others was submitted to President Grant through Judge Carter, of Cincinnati, acting in behalf of a mass meeting there. The President at once sent dispatches to Minister Johnson, and directed him to try and secure the release of the prisoners. Mr. Johnson immediately laid the matter before the English Government. After considerable delay he received in reply a communication containing a list of about twenty prisoners whom it did not propose to release under any circumstances. Among these were Halpine, Cafferty, Shaw and Burke. **Subsequently, Mr. Johnson made a** second attempt and received a second answer, reiterating the determination of the English Government to make no more releases for Fenians. In closing his dispatch to Mr. Fish conveying this last information, Mr. Johnson expressed a hope that this action would be reversed at no distant day, and at least part of the prisoners be released. For the present, however, the State Department sees no ground to expect that any of the Fenian prisoners whose cases have been under consideration will be set at liberty.

Irish Republicans and Colored Voters.

The Irish Republican Club of this District, at its regular meeting last night, took another step upon the colored question. A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that "as the colored people of the District of Columbia will exercise a great influence in the coming city election, and as they desire to see them recognized in every position they are competent to occupy, that the Irish citizens of the city of Washington recommend to the Board of Police the propriety of their employment on that force at an early day."

Sale of Iron-Clads.

Sam. Ward, a well known Washington lobbyist, has purchased three ironclads and one steamer of the Government. The authorities have not as yet furnished concerned parties to the properties represented by Ward intend to make these vessels, nor indeed who the parties are. The ironclads are the Atlanta, Allegheny and Pequot. The steamer is the Tacony.

Liquidation of National Banks.

At the request of the Comptroller of the Treasury the Attorney General has prepared an opinion upon the construction of the law regulating the liquidation of National Banks. It will be printed within a few days.

Obtained an Office.

Young Douglass, about whom the printers have had so much trouble, has applied for and received from the Register of this city a clerkship in his office. He has been for some time longs to a race not heretofore applicants for government positions, and that he served throughout the war, and that on account of the demoralization among Printer's Unions throughout the Union he cannot work at his trade.

The Indian Agencies.

The assignments of army officers to duty as Indian agents is nearly ready. The Central and Northern Superintendencies will be almost wholly in charge of Quakers.

A Tailors' Strike.

The journeymen in one of the city establishments here have struck on account of a notice from their employer of his intention to reduce the wages twenty per cent. The case was carried before the Fifty Hours' Society, and after a committee had failed to make terms the hands were ordered to strike.

Affairs in Georgia.

The President and Cabinet have under advisement the condition of affairs in Georgia. The President has fully determined to take vigorous measures to repress those outrages, but has not yet decided what will be the most effective way. Butler had been urging him to begin by proclaiming martial law in Georgia, but the President does not wish to adopt such an extreme measure if the end can be attained in any other way.

Increase of Gold in Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell will continue to sell two millions of gold a week as long as gold continues to increase in the Treasury, but has not yet concluded whether he will increase the weekly purchase of bonds. He has not yet made up his mind whether the law will allow him to reduce the debt more than one per cent. per annum. He intends to keep only so much gold as is actually needed in the Treasury. The receipts from customs are unusually large, and gold is accumulating faster than he had supposed it would. The following figures from the books of the Treasury give the amount of gold on hand at the dates named: May 3d, eighty-four millions; May 7th, eighty-five millions; May 10th, eighty-six millions; May 17th, eighty-eight millions; May 20th, eighty-nine millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made the following appointments:—Felix Caste, Surveyor of Customs for the port of St. Louis; James B. McLean, Collector, at Chicago; Edward Gidding, Assessor Internal Revenue, for Washington Territory; Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Third District; Charles H. Boyce, Consul at Paraguay; William M. Morris, Postmaster at Rome, Iowa, and G. M. Shlebly, Postmaster at Rome, Georgia.

Jerome H. Johnson, colored, President of the First Ward Republican Club, and John T. Cook, colored, brother of Alderman Cook, of this city, were to-day recommended for appointments.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker has made the following assignments of army officers detailed to execute the duties of Indian Superintendents: Col. D. E. L. Floyd, for Montana; Brevet Brig. Gen. A. S. Mc. Johnston, Idaho; Brevet Brig. Gen. John B. McIntosh, for Colorado; Brevet Col. E. M. Hudson, for Oregon; Brevet Col. Sam. Ross, for Washington Territory. A large number of agents have also been assigned.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Now in session here, has appointed Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, as delegate to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Steckenberg, of Pittsburgh, as alternate.

COLORED MAGISTRATE.

The Board of Police Commissioners have appointed a colored man as Police Magistrate, the first of the African race in the District of Columbia.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

WHEREAS, The act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, consisted on and after that day eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct that from and after the date hereof no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen and mechanics, on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The amount of all the National Banks, more than 1,600, shows an aggregate of resources and liabilities of $1,510,360,000, including loans and discounts, $750,000,000; specie, nearly $5,500,000; legal tender notes $80,500,000; three per cent. certificates $59,000,000. The capital stock is now $420,000,000.

RECEIVED HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

E. D. Bassett, Minister to Hayti, received his instructions from the Department of State to-day, and took leave of the President. The rumor prevalent here of an alleged repugnance of the Haytien Government to the appointment of a colored minister are authoritatively denied. On the contrary, the appointment is declared to be received by the Haytiens as a high compliment to the colored race.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

Leonard Huyck, President of the late Mercantile Bank, who was convicted in the Criminal Court of the larceny of $13,000 worth of bonds, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been granted a new trial by the Court in its general term.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Colonel L. C. Norvell, of Pass Christian, Miss., has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of that State. It is said his record as a Southern Unionist during the war is unquestioned, Judge Lewis Dent will accompany Colonel Norvell in canvassing the State.

DEATH OF COMMODORE M'CAULEY.

Commodore McCauley died in this city today. He had been in the naval service sixty years.

REPORT ON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioners to examine the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, consisting of Major General Samuel J. Blickensderfer, Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Williamson, and J. G. Clements, have completed their report, and the commission has been dissolved. From the commission has been dissolved. From the report can be ascertained of the report, they estimate that at the date of their examination in February last, an expenditure of $2,800,000 would be required to bring the Central Pacific Road up to a first class road and equip it for through business, with rolling stock, depots, machine shops, engines, houses, &c. Two of the Commissioners, Warren and Blickersdefer, also think an expenditure of $1,000,000 is required to improve its location. Williamson and Clements report the road has been built on the location approved by the Board of Police the propriety of their employment on that force at an early day."

MEMPHIS.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Congratulatory Messages—Reports on Direct Trade, National Currency, Mississippi Levees, River Bridges, &c.—A Bureau of Mining and Manufactures Recommended, &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—The Convention opened at the regular hour. Numerous letters and telegrams were received from distinguished persons, regretting their inability to be present, sympathizing with and indorsing the work already done. Also, one from General Beauregard, stating that delegates to the New Orleans Convention will be passed free both ways over the railroads hence to that city. Also, the following:

CHICAGO, May 21.—Our most cordial thanks to friends and yourself for action of Convention. Our undersigned committee also accompanies the gold.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT, for Directors.

PILOT KNOB, May 21.—Your telegram, saying five in number, assembled on Pilot Knob, greet the Memphis Convention, and assure them of our cordial support in all proper measures to cement the Union and develope the resources of our common country.

(Signed) NORMAN J. COLEMAN, President.

The Committee on Direct Trade made an amended report, meeting the objectionable clause discriminating in favor of Norfolk, incorporating the direct trade schemes inaugurated at other Southern ports, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Finance and Banking reported a resolution that the Convention recommend and urge Congress to so amend the national banking laws as to give Southern and Western States a fair and equitable proportion of banking capital and circulation, either by redistribution or an increase, as in their wisdom they may determine.

Resolved, That this convention favors a reduction of interest on the national debt by any means consistent with the faithful performance of the obligations of the government to the public creditors.

Resolved, That this convention recommends the Legislatures of the various States to repeal all usury laws, and allow to import the rate of interest on contracts, that capital seeking investment may be induced there more freely.

Various resolutions were unanimously adopted. Various resolutions were offered as amendments, but were voted down.

Gen. [illegible] Green read an elaborate memorial on the subject. Referred to the Standing Committee.

The Committee on Manufactures and Mining reported in favor of recommending the Legislatures of the various States to encourage manufactures by the enactment of laws freeing capital invested in mining and manufactures from taxation, thus inviting the world to bring its capital and put it to work developing our national resources, and Congress to exempt from duty machinery for the manufacturing of the raw material. On the subject of mining for precious metals, the report was in favor of a process referred to the next Convention. Granted. Also, recommending to the Government the establishment of a Bureau of Mines, Manufacturing, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Committee on the Mississippi River Levees and Bridges reported in favor of building bridges on the Mississippi river at such points as capital and put it to work developing our national resources, and Congress to exempt from duty machinery for the manufacturing of the raw material. On the subject of mining for precious metals, the report was in favor of a process referred to the next Convention. Granted. Also, recommending to the Government the establishment of a Bureau of Mines, Manufacturing, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Committee on the Mississippi River Levees and Bridges reported in favor of building bridges on the Mississippi river at such points as capital and enterprise may determine, and in favor of a preliminary report of Commodore Maury on the physical geography of the Mississippi. Also, the appointment of a committee of three from each State, to solicit aid in that purpose. Also, a Committee of five to memorialize Congress for aid in plans for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Commodore Maury, and that said committee also report at the next meeting of the Convention, to present a report. Adopted unanimously. Also, a resolution of thanks to the retiring committee of five to memorialize Congress on the subjects indorsed by the Convention, not referred to special committees. Adopted. Also, for a committee of five to correspond with the Board of Trade of Manchester, on the subject of cotton culture. Adopted. Also, that the Convention approve the bulk grain transportation movement recently inaugurated between St. Louis and Liverpool, via New Orleans. Adopted.

The Committee on Railroads reported at length in favor of the pending railroad legislation in Dr. Wm. Adams's Church.

Rev. Dr. Murry read a list of about forty passages of Scripture which he would preach on Sunday in various churches in the city.

Adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

Reassembled at half past 9 o'clock this morning, and spent an hour in devotional exercises.

At half past nine the Assembly was called to order for business, the new Moderator, Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the credentials of a large number of delegates who have arrived in the city during the night were presented, and the bearers admitted to seats.

The Moderator announced the standing committees, and also the following special committees:

On Reunion—Rev. Drs. Wm. Adams, Fisher, Patterson, Hatfield, Duffield, Miller and Mr. Strong, Daniel Haines, Wm. E. Dodge, J. S. Fernald and John Lenahan.

On Communication of Presbyterian Church in Canada—Rev. Dr. Fisher, Dr. N. G. Whatwell, Rev. Dr. Boner.

The roll of Synods was then called, when thirty-three Synods responded, and credentials were received and read, and delegates admitted to seats.

The following orders of the day were then decided upon:—Business to begin at 10 A. M. Monday, first, Board of Foreign Missions; second, Board of Church Extension. Tuesday, first, Board of Education. Wednesday, first, Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers; second, Committee on Freedmen. Thursday, first, Board of Domestic Missions.

Rev. Dr. Irving, chairman of a committee appointed by the last Assembly on sympathetic correspondence, presented a report which contained a plan for assessing the churches, to raise a fund for the relief of ministers and their families in the event of their death. The report states that the haste in which the rounds have been constructed, has resulted in defects of location and construction which must be remedied, to bring the roads to the standard of efficiency required by law. No action has yet been taken by the Executive on the report.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Old and New School Assemblies

Interesting Proceedings—Reports of Committees—Foreign Missions—The Subject of Reunion.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Old School General Assembly was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning to devotional exercises. Religious services having been held, business was resumed. A communication was received from the New School Assembly, certifying to the appointment of the following named delegates to represent that body in the Old School Assembly: Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams and Wm. E. Dodge.

The Standing Committees were announced by the Moderator, and among them was the following:

Committee of Conference with the New School Presbyterian Assembly—Ministers—Rev. Dr. S. W. Mingraye, Rev. Dr. A. C. Hall, Rev. Dr. L. H. Atwater, Rev. Dr. Wells Lord, Rev. Dr. H. R. Wilson; Ruling Elders—Robert Carter, J. C. Grier, Charles D. Drake, Henry Day, Wm. Francis.

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Also, a resolution requesting Congress to prohibit the building of any bridges on the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri river less than four hundred feet span, or on the Ohio below Pittsburgh less than three hundred feet span, was adopted.

The Committee on immigration reported at great length, opposing the introduction of immigrants by any other than Congressional recommending urgent efforts for securing those from whatever country they may come, and assuring them of religious freedom. Also, that the present labor system is wholly inadequate. The committee favor cooperation also, showing the great difficulties to Steamboats for the Mississippi river, and asking from China or Europe, and without recommending any of the many plans already defined to secure immigrants, have failed to recommend that measures be taken to refute the false and slanderous representations in regard to the South which are circulated throughout Europe, and that the President be requested the appointment of agents for that purpose, also for similar purposes at the North, and for lecturing emigrants in Europe.

Dr. Noyes, of Louisiana, opposed the report in an able speech, and offered an amendment asserting that the route via New Orleans is the cheapest and most expedient.

A long discussion ensued on the last resolution denouncing all who attempt to ostracise those who aspire to political purposes, on the ground "that no such ostracism exists," and a substitute was adopted setting forth that "no proscription shall exist, and that all shall enjoy the same privileges as native-born citizens, who will be entitled to the same protection."

The usual vote of thanks to the officers, the press, citizens, &c., were adopted, and at 11:30 the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CUBA.

Successful Policy of the Insurgents.

Valmaceda's Brutal Proclamation Being Carried Out—President Cespedes's Circular.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The side-wheel blockade-runner, which escaped some time ago from Key West, was at Nassau on the 10th inst. She had encountered but little litigation there, and was to be cleared for Cuba with arms and munitions under the open eyes of the British officials, without interference.

Representations from a consular agent, who has resided in Cuba for the last fifteen months, place the Cubans largely in the advantage, and is of the opinion that the insurgents will eventually succeed. His reasons for so believing are that the mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents, that of not giving open battle in the field, but by detachments and bands, will greatly harass the Spanish troops and eventually bring them to terms.

The provisions of the brutal proclamation of Valmaceda are being carried out with terrible severity, and long lists of brutalities are being constantly reported. Six women, one child and one editor were recently put to death in one day.

The ram Atlanta, at Philadelphia, has been sold to the St. Domingo Government, not to the Cubans.

A circular from President Cespedes, of Cuba, says that the convention to revise the bulk grain movement recently inaugurated between St. Louis and Liverpool, via New Orleans. Adopted.

The Committee on Railroads reported at length in favor of pending railroad legislation in Dr. Wm. Adams's Church.

Rev. Dr. Murry read a list of about forty passages of Scripture which he would preach on Sunday in various churches in the city.

Adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

Reassembled at half past 9 o'clock this morning, and spent an hour in devotional exercises.

At half past nine the Assembly was called to order for business, the new Moderator, Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the credentials of a large number of delegates who have arrived in the city during the night were presented, and the bearers admitted to seats.

The Moderator announced the standing committees, and also the following special committees:

On Reunion—Rev. Drs. Wm. Adams, Fisher, Patterson, Hatfield, Duffield, Miller and Mr. Strong, Daniel Haines, Wm. E. Dodge, J. S. Fernald and John Lenahan.

On Communication of Presbyterian Church in Canada—Rev. Dr. Fisher, Dr. N. G. Whatwell, Rev. Dr. Boner.

The roll of Synods was then called, when thirty-three Synods responded, and credentials were received and read, and delegates admitted to seats.

The Moderator announced the standing committees, and also the following special committees:

The report of the Committee on Publication was read by Rev. J. W. Dulles, of Philadelphia, and approved. It shows much good work has been done, and a balance of $827 in the Treasury.

The Church Erection Committee reported having given aid to seventy-nine churches during the year. The receipts from contributions were $57,000. Monday morning at ten and a half o'clock was fixed for the reception of delegates from corresponding bodies. Adjourned.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

CEDARVILLE, O., via XENIA, May 20.—At the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to-day, Rev. Joseph Smyth, Commissioner of the Philadelphia Presbytery, and Rev. John McMillan, Commissioner of the Pittsburgh Presbytery, presented resolutions and memorials from their respective bodies, condemning the action of the Synod of 1868, in suspending George H. Stuart, and praying for a more scriptural interpretation and application of the standards of the church in regard to psalmody and communion, that they might conscientiously consummate the union with the Synod they had been compelled to suspend.

After a spirited and exciting debate the resolutions and memorials were laid upon the table on motion of Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati.

Dr. McLeod manifested a spirit of kindness and conciliation toward the brethren who have suspended relations, and hoped the Synod would do nothing to bring odium upon itself, having enough already to bear.

Dr. Douglas opposed the reception of the Commissioner and papers of the Pittsburgh Presbytery, but was overruled by the Synod.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Treaty—Letter from Sir Francis Head—The Canadian Rebellion of 1837—Election in Cork—O'Sullivan Assaulted by a Mob—Debate in Spanish Cortes—Topete's Reply to Castellar—Important Amendments to the Constitution Adopted—Rumored Changes in the French Ministry, &c., &c.

The Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, May 21.—Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor General of Canada, has sent a letter to the *Times*, inclosing his correspondence with Secretary Marcy arising out of the Canadian rebellion in 1837. Sir Francis, in his letter, argues that if the United States was in the wrong at that time, then England has dormant claims for loyalty and compensation, though they have long been overlooked and forgotten. If the United States was right then, he submits to the good sense and good feeling of the Americans the logical, moral and political impossibility of now refusing a reply for the Queen's neutrality proclamation, similar to that which they gave themselves in 1837. He calls attention to the fact that England was the only country in Europe which pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutral in the late war, and concludes with a promise to reply in a second letter to Mr. Sumner's complaints of assistance rendered to the Confederates.

Mr. Forster, Vice President of the Council, in an address to his constituents, opposed the views put forward by Mr. Sumner in his speech on the Alabama claims. He said the Government could not be held responsible for the offensive acts of individuals. It had strained the law in favor of the United States in stopping the rams. England was prepared to pay for the mistake in the case of the Alabama on the arbitration. He considered that concession beyond a certain point would be crime, but ended by the declaration that he felt assured that war would never occur between England and America.

CORK, May 21.—Mr. Hagarty was to-day elected Mayor of this city in place of O'Sullivan, resigned. The ex-Mayor was assailed by a mob and threatened with personal violence for supporting the election of Hagarty.

Topete's Reply to Castellar.

MADRID, May 21.—In his reply to Senor Castellar's speech, Admiral Topete declared that he was opposed to the restoration of Queen Isabella, as the Bourbons had forfeited the throne. He said the Duke de Montpensier to the throne was desirable, but said as a member of the Cabinet he would strictly subordinate his action to the policy of the Prime Minister and the Minister of War, who, with himself and all other members of the ministry, awaited the decision of the Cortes to take care that no daring man cut the knot which they were unable to undo.

Article 32 of the Constitution, declaring that all power emanates from the nation, was adopted by the Cortes to-day by acclamation. Another article, declaring the form of government of the nation is the monarchy was passed after a protracted debate, by a vote of 214 affirmatives to 70 negatives.

Changes in the Ministry.

LONDON, May 21.—It was rumored in Paris that changes are to be made in the Emperor's cabinet, and all the present Ministers are to be removed except M. M. Forcade, Darny and Gressier.

Death.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. Alexander Dyce, the eminent Shakespearian commentator and author, died yesterday, aged seventy-one.

New Cable.

LONDON, May 21.—The new duplicate telegraph line to connect London and Valentia was completed to-day. It is to be used solely for the transmission of cable business. The two Atlantic cables are in perfect working order. Hereafter one cable will be used exclusively for sending dispatches from Valentia, and the other for receiving. There is no longer any reason why messages should not be transmitted almost instantaneously between London and New York.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21.—The steamship Canada, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—The steamship Scotia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, May 21.—The steamer Columbia, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 21.—Consols for money and for account, 93¾@93⅞. Stocks steady; Erie 19½; Illinois 90½.

London Produce Market.

Spirits turpentine 30s. Rosin 20s. Tallow 43s. Sugar active; for afloat 29s 3d; on spot 29s 6d. Common resin 5s 6d; fine 25s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 21.—Petroleum declining, at 49¼ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, May 21.—Cotton quiet and steady at 96½ francs on spot.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d; New Orleans, 12¾d. Sales of the week; sales of the week 42,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and for speculation; stock 383,000 bales, of which 185,000 are American. Cotton afloat bound to this port 15,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American.

Wheat firmer; California white 9s 5d; red western 9s 7d. Corn firmer; mixed 29s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Oats, barley and peas unchanged. Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 67s. Cheese 53s. Bacon 58s. Petroleum 7d; refined 1s 8½d. Tallow 43s 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Arlo Pardee, of Hazleton, Luzerne county, returns an income of $272,892, the tax on which amounts to $13,644.

After the sale of the pews of the Presbyterian Church in Honesdale the other day, the salary of the pastor was raised $600, making it $2,500, and four months' salary in advance. Quite a unanimity of feeling prevails in the congregation.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* says: Nine companies from abroad have thus far formally accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the firemen's parade on the 26th inst., and the companies so pledged as follows: Two companies from Altoona, two from Columbia, one from Carlisle, one from Reading, one from Lebanon, one from York and one from Lancaster. Two or three other companies are expected to accept the invitation before the 26th inst. Our fire department will

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

Nothing that Senator SPRAGUE has said or done of late has caused greater astonishment than that experienced by the Free Traders at his Memphis meeting in opposition to their theories. At the moment when they were preparing to welcome him as the latest result, he opens his batteries on them with tremendous effect.

CARGOES of wheat shipped from the Mississippi—as high up as St. Paul—have been started to New Orleans for Liverpool, at freight rates that will place them on the Liverpool docks for the same money required to carry them from the Mississippi to New York. This is a practical demonstration in regard to the grain transportation question that is worth a vast amount of theorizing.

AT the meeting of Councils yesterday, a resolution was adopted, pointedly censuring the legislature in general, and the Allegheny representatives in particular, for sins of commission and omission, touching local legislation. It is evident that the Republican members of Councils run a great risk, as it has come to be the fashion to read out of the party, and morally hang whoever takes such a course. Here is another opportunity for the corruptionists' organ to spread itself.

THE extracts published elsewhere, from the London press of May 7th and 8th, will be read with interest, because they indicate the apprehensions and policy of the English people in reference to the troubles anticipated in the adjustment of the Alabama question. The Bank of England increases its rate of discount to four and a half per cent. to check investments in American bonds, and the London *Times* says that if this rate will not suffice the "movement will go on to the requisite point, whether that point be five or ten per cent." If English policy will only serve to keep our bonds at home, we shall have no objection to it.

MUCH feeling exists in the community relative to the nomination of County Commissioner, and the suggestion of the name of JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., has been received with general satisfaction. It is not known for a certainty that that gentleman will consent to the use of his name; but should he do so it will be solely to serve the public, and the salary of the office will be given to the support of the county poor. In common with the great body of the community, we trust that Mr. DILWORTH will be prevailed upon to permit his name to go before the convention, where it is not doubted it would be welcomed with the same cordiality with which it has been greeted among the people at large.

IN New York, the City Chamberlain—custodian of the funds of the city—usually holds in his possession an "unexpended balance" about equal to the average amount in the State Treasury of Pennsylvania. The present Chamberlain, departing from the custom of his predecessors, puts this money out at interest in the city banks, for the benefit of the city, and within the last two years New York has realized from this wise management between seven and two hundred thousand dollars. This is a clear gain to the tax-payers. In Pennsylvania it would equalize a score of "paster and folder" hands. But we don't get it here, and have to foot the bill of the corruptionists beside.

THE Cubans, at last, seem to have got a government formulated and regularly inaugurated. Heretofore, we apprehend, their government has necessarily been that of the leader of the revolution, untrammeled by checks or balances. CESPEDES is the President of the new born Republic, and QUESADA commander of the forces. Besides, we have the names of the Vice President and Secretaries of State and of War. The proclamations of the military and civil leaders are in the usual style of Spanish documents—rather glowing, but still bear every indication that their authors and people are terribly in earnest. Take this as a sample. It is QUESADA's reference to VALMASEDA, the author of the infamous proclamation published a week or two ago:

"The proclamation trembles with the incendiary's torch and the homicidal knife over the fields of Cuba. He has made no observation, he adds to his crime the still greater one of publishing a proclamation which we not only consider as protesting it to be a proclamation worthy of the Spanish Government. Through our property destroyed by fire and pillage, he has thought it treason to faith desh, daughters and sisters are menaced with rescue worse than death. * * * Ferocity is the valor of cowards."

THE Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., *Republican*, in an editorial on the progress of the Republican party, admits that "the performances of some of the men who have been elected to public trusts, have disgusted and disheartened many good and true Republicans. But the people are after these scurvy fellows and will take care of them. They are known and appreciated." It concludes as follows:

> The Republican party is of course destined to reverses, but these will not destroy it. Stupid and presumptuous managers, whose corrupting wealth is rapidly purchasing them out of the places due to worth and patriotism, will disgust the true men of the party, and weaken the efforts of many, but the end is not yet. These clogs and drawbacks, together with the unnecessary lassitude that follows the labor of a great success, will probably give some States to the Democracy, as it gave Copperheads in the skirmishes next fall, as in 1867. But when the whole people are again aroused in a national contest, with principles broadly defined, and the disturbing elements of local squabble over appointments to office are scarcely to be recognized as the small dust on the chariot wheels, the Republican life out of seeming death, and the Copperhead infidels will stand aghast at the unexpected resurrection of the just. The Republican party is not "played out."

THE sportsman, whether he aims at duck or plover, enjoys a sincere satisfaction in bringing down his game. It was what he was after, besides being a compliment to the accuracy of his judgment, and the keenness of his eye sight. The continued assaults of the COMMERCIAL of the "ring," it pleases us to know, have been attended with results complimentary to the vigor and truthfulness with which it has conducted the campaign. They feel hurt. Better than that, they show it. And better still—no matter whether we judge of impending results by their trepidation or their silly bombast—they acknowledge themselves flogged out of their position of a few weeks ago. They are no longer masters of the situation. To the indignant demand of the people for the suppression of legislative corruption, by making examples of the corruptionists, they answer by submission, and even go so far as to thrust forward their late tools as sacrificial victims. They retreat under cover of better men, and with the usual cant about party obligation. It is cant, for devotion to party is merely their route to the Treasury. Principle they know nothing about, unless it is allied with interest.

THE telegraph continues to bring intelligence of the threatening and boisterous condition of affairs in France, on account of the approaching elections for deputies to the *Corps Legislatif*, which takes place on Sunday and Monday of the ensuing week. A large number of arrests have been made in Paris, Marseilles and other cities, of persons charged with seditious utterances. The "Marseillaise" is again heard in the streets, despite the police, and *vivas* for such notorious revolutionists as LEDRU ROLLIN and BARBES. Within a week at Paris one hundred and forty-nine arrests have been made for participation in political disturbances. The elections will take place under different circumstances and feelings from those at the last choice of deputies in 1863. Since then a great revival has taken place in the political life of the French people. This has been in a liberal direction, and impatience of restrictions so long imposed upon the liberties of the nation; but these ideas have not yet penetrated the masses of the rural districts to any extent. And it is believed that NAPOLEON himself will encourages the "Reds" in their demonstrations in order that he may gain strength for the government candidates with that majority of the nation who desire quiet, order and security, even at the expense of freedom of political action. There can be no doubt that the educated and intelligent classes (apart from those in official position) and the population of the large cities, are heartily sick of imperialism, and are convinced that the "personal" government of NAPOLEON, has proved an egregious failure. Unfortunately they do not comprise a majority, save in Paris, Marseilles and other cities, where, it is said, the imperialists will make no contest in many of the districts. But unless the dissatisfaction with the government is far more general than our mail advices lead us to believe, the next Legislature will have a greater infusion of liberals than the last, and yet NAPOLEON will still secure a large majority of devoted adherents.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Its Course—What is Thought of It—And by Whom.

SHENTON, Allegheny Co., Pa., March 1, 1869.

* * * Not only is the COMMERCIAL an invaluable aid to the business man, but almost all classes may read it with pleasure and profit. The severe but merited rebuke administered to our State Legislature for their extravagance would indicate a determination to expose and rebuke wrong wherever found. This course should gain the hearty approbation of every honest Republican, and for that matter, every honest Democrat likewise; and I think, in this matter at least, every well-meaning man will say "well done." Wishing you and your associates, a long and prosperous career, I remain, &c.,
S. W.

W——, BEDFORD Co., Pa., March 29, 1869.

* * * Like the COMMERCIAL. Suits me just right.
J. T. R.

L——, WESTMORELAND Co., Pa.,
April 15, 1869.

We most heartily approve your course in regard to matters at the State capital. * * * Fight it out on that line if it takes all of a dozen summers.
J. & R.

L——, FAYETTE Co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1868.

I have been a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL for some time. I am well pleased with the editing. I ask no better paper than yours.
H. W.

D——, PERRY Co., Pa., Feb. 28, 1869.

Enclosed find ten dollars for renewal of thy subscription for another year. I have been much pleased and profited by your valuable paper.
S. I. W.

S——, CUMBERLAND Co., Pa., Feb. 23, 1869.

Some time ago you sent me a copy of your paper containing my advertisement, and I am so well pleased with it you may count me as a subscriber. I like it because it exposes Republican extravagance and frauds, as well as if the opposite party committed them.
G. B. J.

W——, WESTMORELAND Co., Pa., }
February, 23, 1869. }

I want my paper continued. I want all the news, for we will have another battle this fall for John W. Geary. You will please give our Legislators a few cuts now and then, for I think it helps them along.
M. L. J.

B——, INDIANA Co., PA., Feb. 9, 1869.

Enclosed find subscription for two copies of the COMMERCIAL. We are pleased with the course you are taking in exposing the extravagance of the present Legislature in the pasting and folding matter, and think there are many other things that it would be well to look into. We are farmers, and such things all look very extravagant to us.
C. & McC.

W——, WESTMORELAND Co., Pa., }
February 9, 1869. }

The COMMERCIAL—I cannot do without you. You are just to my liking.
O. P. J.

E——, COLUMBIANA Co., O., Feb. 19, 1869.

I consider your paper one of the very best in the country for general news and accuracy in the market reports. The fearlessness in which you battle for the cause of right, and the vindication of Republican principles, I highly commend.
L. C. M.

[From a Republican State officer known to every Republican in Pennsylvania.]

Your course in the COMMERCIAL regarding the degeneracy of the times in connection with the Legislature and immorality in office is general, has my warmest approbation. There must be a change, and the boldness and ability of the COMMERCIAL in awakening public sentiment is worthy of all praise, and receives the commendation of the thinking men of the State. * * * I hope you will persevere as you have commenced, and heed not anything corrupt men and disappointed leaders may say or do.

[From a gentleman who has held several positions of honor and responsibility in the State.]

Your course is right. It saved the State hundreds of thousands of dollars last winter by heading off the cormorants; and if it is heeded it will save party in the State. You will have my warmest thanks and earnest support.

WHAT OUR CONTEMPORARIES SAY OF THE COMMERCIAL.

The COMMERCIAL is fully equal in all that constitutes a good newspaper to the best Philadelphia and New York dailies. It is edited with rare ability, and all its departments are in competent hands.—*Reading Journal*, Republican.

We have always regarded the COMMERCIAL as the best paper for *news* in Pittsburgh, and were it not for its politics, which are of the blackest kind, we would like to recommend it.—*Greensburg Argus*, Democrat.

It is really a live newspaper. If it was only sound politically, it would be the best paper in Western Pennsylvania. As a newspaper it has certainly no equal in Pittsburgh.—*Uniontown Genius*, Democrat.

It is noted everywhere for the completeness of its news from all parts of the country, for the high literary character of its editorial management, and the soundness and reliability of its principles.—*Mahoning*, O., *Register*, Republican.

It is a journal of ability and influence, and did much in the past campaign towards carrying the State for Grant and Colfax.—*Guernsey Times*, Republican.

It is without exaggeration one of the best daily papers in the State, and most emphatically the leading paper of this city. * * * In politics it is soundly and thoroughly Republican, and a strong advocate of the strictest economy in the administration of the Government, both State and National.—*Bellefonte, Pa., Republican.*

The oldest and most outspoken paper published in Western Pennsylvania, if not in the State. It pursues a straightforward, independent course as a Republican organ, and does not hesitate to advocate right and denounce wrong wherever it is found.—*Lykens* (Dauphin county) *Register.*

It is in our estimation second to none in the Union, respecting all that tends towards worth, intelligence and usefulness in the Republican cause.—*West Virginian*, Fairmount.

It is acknowledged to be the standard of the dailies published in this State.—*Punxsutawney, Pa., Plaindealer.*

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The following is an incomplete list of the Republican papers of the State, who stand with the COMMERCIAL in favor of retrenchment and reform:

Philadelphia Press,	Harrisburg State Guard.
Philadelphia Inquirer,	Pittsburgh Dispatch.
Philadelphia Bulletin,	Beaver Argus.
Philadelphia Telegraph,	Kittanning Free Press.
Philadelphia Post,	Indiana Democrat Gilp Rapids,
Westchester Record,	Indiana Messenger,
Westchester Republican,	Kennedy's Allegheny Item,
Lewisburg Chronicle,	Somerset Whig.
Bedford County Press,	Washington Reporter,
Bedford Inquirer,	Scranton Republican,
Huntingdon Repository,	Gettysburg Star,
Miners' Journal.	Blair County Radical,
Mendville Republican,	Lemon Observer,
Titusville Herald,	Norristown Herald,
Bellefonte Republican,	Columbia Spy,
Father Abraham,	Lancaster Express,

WHAT THE CORRUPTIONISTS SAY.

From the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, their organ:

* * * Its opinions have been notoriously for sale, from the first, to the highest bidder, but honesty has always been shown. It is one of contradictions, of blunders, of falsehood, and of the stupidest of follies. Its political composition, at last, has been steadily fallibuli to but one line of policy—that of an unhighand and unable insanity. Disgusted by all parties, and steadily shut out of the highest Republican councils, it has, in consequence, been driven to seek consolation and comfort in its journalistic morals. Neglected by Republicans in office, it sneers at them always, and attacks them when it dares; disowned by the Republican party it seeks satisfaction by public assaults upon our party organization. As a political journal, it is spoken of only to be laughed at, by every sensible Republican in Western Pennsylvania. The third print, also in Pittsburgh, makes no claim to Republicanism. Nominally independent, it has occupied the position of an inveterate malignant partisan, of the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party, for years, claiming to run the Republican *machine* in this county, would be the absurdity of impudence were it not for more or two of our fleas-in-steel Republicans who have no more sense than to discuss its opinions. A disgrace to the city to journalism and common decency, this print is supposed to live by blackmail, and is ever ready to sell out if possible occasion, the shameless libeller of human and divine laws. This print, its editorial management being in part, and the worst part, the same as that of the second, is one of the trio of journals, which, just now, are engineering the business of legislative reform in this Commonwealth. That it will succeed by constantly and work together cordially in that business—Mr. Forney means it—we are making of it. They hate a party which has not given to either of them the faintest shadow of its recognition, and they are resorting to every dirty expedient to break it down, under the cover of a plausible popular cry.

One can form a revolting idea of the lowest depths of political degradation, when Democratic sycophants as the Johnson renegades of '66, in Western Pennsylvania, declining the still lower disgrace of a public affiliation with the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. There are grades even in political treachery, and the offer of that print to prostitute its columns for a little dirty pelf, was more than even the Covans could stomach. Its rejection proved that they had a still lingering gleam of self respect. And yet this COMMERCIAL now prates of the honesty of candidates.

It is three years since the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL offered to sell its principles to Republican principles, a clear bargain for the cheapest of prices, to the corporate's guard of skedaddlers and renegades who then managed, as they in fact composed, the Johnson party in Western Pennsylvania. What it wanted in return was the "official patronage" of that branch of all administrations. Even A. J.'s fugiemen could not see any profit in the proposition, and turned up their noses at it in disgust. Since then, the COMMERCIAL's political value has, if it were possible, deteriorated still lower.

TO BE CONTINUED!

ALONG with the reported departure from our shores of more reinforcements for Cuba, there comes from the island the assurance that the insurgents will certainly be successful, being the opinion of a consular agent who has resided on the island the last fifteen months. While there may be some doubt about this, we prefer it to the vaporings of DULCE, who continually tells us that the rebellion has been crushed out.

A LAW passed our last Legislature permitting interested parties in civil actions to testify. We hear that it gives pretty general satisfaction, although, of course, some suitors will be disgusted with its operations. The railroad corporations think it will operate harshly on their interests, in suits for damage, etc., especially as the company cannot be put upon the stand. In New York they went a step further than our legislators. Their Legislature passed a law permitting prisoners in criminal cases to take the witness stand and testify on their trial. The law has already had one or two practical illustrations, and there does not appear to have been any evil results from it, although lawyers in the Legislature took strong grounds against it, on the plea that the practice would greatly embarrass the Courts and obstruct the course of justice. In Germany the system of allowing the accused to testify in his own case is the basis of jurisprudence, and in France the practice is universal.

IT is current at Washington, that the newly appointed envoys to Austria, Mr. Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, signified to the President that he would decline the office if the latter had any desire to remove Mr. Brownein the position. The President would not hear of such a withdrawal. It is understood that General Grant is not at all pleased with the tone of Mr. Browne's official dispatches to the State Department about the Chinese and the mission of Mr. Burlingame. The President wants to see that mission a success, and he does not coincide with the views of Mr. Browne respecting the opposition of the people of China to progress. Therefore Mr. Howard retains his commission, and the author of "Yusef" comes home.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Architectural Review* for June, published in Philadelphia, throws out mysterious hints as to the discovery of a new quarry, "which will soon be sending its treasures into the building world." It pronounces the material to be without a rival, either here or in Europe, not only as to its parti-colored beauty, but in regard to both its uniformity of grain and equality of hardness, its texture, tint and demarkation are pronounced fully equal to the "antique."

Dwarf orange trees from China, not over two feet high, have reached Los Angeles, Cal., in good condition. It is stated that an acre of ground would contain over four thousand of such trees, and, although each tree would produce not more than a half dozen oranges, yet the yield per acre would largely overbalance that of standard trees.

The sensation on taking a camel ride for the first time is thus described: "Take a mule stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a plowed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

The great question is whether it was $100,000, $200,000, $250,000, or $500,000 that Dulce offered Cespedes to leave Cuba; each of these sums being positively stated by equally reliable correspondents.

A Washington correspondent writes that Admiral Hoff's Cuban dispatches lean to Spain because they are the result of "Gastronomic Diplomacy," he being "Reverdy Johnsonized by the Spaniards."

According to a recent report of the French Minister of Justice, there are five Americans, one of whom is a colored man, in French Penitentiaries.

The London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in 1825, and since then it has obtained 16,000 convictions of offenders. The largest proportion of offenses is with respect to horses; the smallest, cats.

A Utica, N. Y., landlord has a tenant whom he wishes to get out of one of his houses, but she refuses to go. Accordingly he has hired several organ-grinders to play every morning before her door, at the hour when she most wishes to sleep.

Among the list of amount of sales by wholesale dealers returned in the First Revenue District of Ohio (part of Cincinnati), for the year ending the 30th ult., are the following, above $1,000,000: R. M. Bishop & Co., $2,203,647; Stevens, Chambers & Co., $1,248,293; H. Grotenkemper & Co., $1,265,855; Wm. Gleun & Sons, $1,580,275; David Gibson & Co., $1,258,703; S. M. Murphy & Co., $1,416,617; Pearce, Tolle & Holton, $1,003,000; Procter & Gramble, $1,014,368; John Shillito & Co., $2,534,507; Stall & Meyer, $1,036,823; Tweed & Andrews, $1,337,711; Charles H. Wolff & Co., $1,364,964.

During the last year six attempts have been made to assassinate Napoleon Emmanuel. He is especially afraid lest poisoned dishes should be served to him at the dinner table. At public dinners the King has not recently touched any food, and the wine which he drinks there is taken from his own cellar.

At the recent meeting of Pacific "slopers," in New York city, there were present, among others, Governor Price, who took possession of California for the United States; Captain Edward Higgins, who raised the American flag at that time, and J. W. Gregory, who brought the first dispatch by express to New York, carrying it ($4,000) across the Isthmus in a box on his back.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. B. Roosevelt, the editor of the *Citizen*, has tried to gain admission to the Sorosis. He has applied for membership, and offered to propose the whole Society to the Clubs to which he belongs. The application was laid before the Executive Committee, and then before the Club. It was decided against. Mrs. Croly says in report to Mr. Roosevelt's letter, that "Sorosis is too young for the society of gentlemen, and must be at least twenty-four years to come, its reply to all suitors must be 'Principiis obsta.'"

Chief Justice Chase left the city yesterday for Charleston, where his court opens to-day. During his sojourn here the lawyers were strongly impressed with the fact that it is delightful in their official relations to have to deal with a gentleman. And certainly the Chief Justice was not less agreeable than officially. —*Richmond Whig*, 18th.

Elon Howell Hart, of Rochester, has been appointed Superintendent of Railway Postal Service, and will have charge of the Second Division, comprising New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern snore of Virginia. The position is one of responsibility, and the salary is $3,425 per annum.

A substantial citizen of New Orleans got his portrait cheaply the other day. He paid a little ac ancdota for a full-length portrait of President Pierce, represented sitting at a table piled with public documents, and holding the scroll of the Constitution in his hand. He turned out for an omnibus painter, and had the face altered into his own likeness.

According to a letter writer Boston authors are just now pretty busy people. Mr. Alger is writing the history of the Devil. E. P. Whipple is "toiling terribly" over his life of Governor Andrew. Miss Alcott is devoting a novel of New England life and manners for Messrs. Roberts Brothers. For six or eight months Mr. Motley has been industriously at work upon a series of articles for the *Atlantic Monthly*, which he completed before leaving for Europe. They will be his last contribution of any consequence to the same periodical. Rev. H. N. Hudson has wholly rewritten his lectures on Shakespeare, and is preparing a new abridged edition of Shakespeare for the use of schools. Whittier has a long ballad, "Moorehegg," in the June number of the *Atlantic*.

Mrs. Davidson, daughter of the late Hugh Miller, the geologist, has published a tale entitled "Christian Osborne's Fetich," and Spencer story "Isabel Jardine," reached a sale of over 5,000 copies in England.

The father of a Cornell student who sent as an item in his cash account, "Charity, $20," replied 'I fear that charity covers a multitude of sins."

An English clergyman identified his Bible in court from the marks of its having been used as a razor strop.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "It is a little singular that at the same time Boston's most prominent Unitarian minister should be invited to New York, the most prominent Congregationalist of New York should be invited to Boston. In case the changes are made the friends of neither one or the other will hardly agree that 'exchange is no robbery.'"

The Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, many years ago Congressional Chaplain, is about to deliver a course of lectures in London, and, strangely enough, the same hall used by Artemus Ward. The subjects announced seem rather odd to the Londoners. The first is "What a Blind Man Sees in England," and its character may easily be anticipated. The second is to be "On the Life and Character of Aaron Burr," and the third on "Sergeant Smith Prentiss."

Among the many accomplished women who spoke at the female suffrage convention in New York last week, were two bright girls from the West, Miss Cozzens, of St. Louis, and Miss Peckham, of Milwaukee, niece of the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, of the Supreme Court of justices of the New York Supreme Court. They are studying law, with the intention of being admitted to the bar, and the leading lawyers of those cities, with a generosity that does them honor, are extending to them every aid in their power.

Common Pleas Judgeship.

PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some of my personal friends have been kind enough to urge me to allow the use of my name before the Republican Judicial Convention, which is to assemble on the 1st prox., for the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and I have decided to allow myself to be put in the movement, but avoided taking any part personally, believing as I do that judicial stations should be conferred, not sought.

I now learn that in order to certain management the delegates which should properly be *selected by the people* at the primary meetings to be held on Saturday, the 29th inst., have already been determined upon, and that the certificates of their selection at the so-called *primary* meetings on the 29th will be a *mere form*. While I was not aware that this was alone or always the course of political proceedings in the cities, I hoped that such was not the case in the county; this, however, is a mistake, as the *machinery* seems quite perfect in nearly all the districts, and any attempt to frustrate its pre-arranged management will be entirely futile.

I therefore respectfully request that my friends will desist from any efforts at the primary meetings on my behalf, as I shall not permit my name to be used before a Convention *so selected*, and with the composition of which the people have had so little to do.

I avail myself of this occasion to return my grateful acknowledgements to the many friends who have so cordially and earnestly supported me for so honorable a position, and to assure them that their generous kindness will never be forgotten.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

A GRAIN speculator of Milwaukee has recently absconded, after having obtained large sums of money by means of advances upon forged bills of lading of flour. Four years ago this person, it is stated, retired from the pork-packing business with $125,000 clear gain, having been highly successful, his books showing that on one day his profits from sales amounted to $60,000. He then went into wheat speculations, and in two years became utterly bankrupt, his assets being merely nominal, and his liabilities amounting to over $87,000. He next invested $15,000 on property belonging to his wife, and became managing partner of an extensive mill, turning out two thousand barrels of flour a week. In this position, he took advantage of his entire control of the funds to enter into outside speculations, and becoming involved entered upon a series of fraudulent transactions, such as drawing the money of the firm and obtaining advances upon drafts drawn against forged and altered bills of lading. This brief history carries with it a striking illustration of the dangers of rash speculation.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has commenced the revision of the list of National Banks, with a view of reducing their number. It appears the Secretary has the authority to create or abolish them, as necessity may seem to demand. In the matter of the Government depositories, Mr. Boutwell has decided to reduce the number to one in each Congressional district, except in the city districts, and those bordering on the large cities. It is the Secretary's intention to reduce the number one-half. He has considered the propriety of discontinuing all depositories in cities where sub-treasuries are located, but has abandoned the idea for the present. He will, therefore, designate one or two National Banks as depositories in each of the large cities, and will make some changes, discontinuing some and designating others.

ENGLAND.

The Conspiracy Against American Securities—The Interest in the Case of American Securities—The Efforts of England to Prevent Investments in American Bonds—Hostility Against the United States by the London Press.

According to the London papers by the last steamer the recent advance in the rates of interest is owing to the policy of the Bank of England managers to limit the importation of American securities. The London *Times* in its monetary article of May 7, noticing the increase in the rate of discount from four per cent., at which it was fixed by the Bank of England in the early part of April to 6½ per cent., says:

"An extraordinary degree of inflation has been prevalent for a long period in America, and is fostered by money drawn from this side in the shape either of investments in or of loans on United States bonds. So long as this continues there can be no collapse in New York, and it must be expected to continue until the rate here rises to a point so nearly equivalent to that at New York as to offer no temptation to borrowers. To the leading financial writers in America the case has been perfectly plain for some time, but among European capitalists there has apparently been little disposition to entertain a similar view. * * * * * * * * Whether the advance of the bank rate to 6½ per cent. will create pressure and distrust sufficient to check the ardor of those who are placing their money on these securities is the point to be solved. All that can be positively known is that if 6½ per cent. will not suffice the movement will go on to the requisite point, whether that point be 5 per cent. or 10 per cent.

"Looking at the slackness of trade and the economy practiced in all the branches of the expenditure of the people during the past three years, together with the constant influx of money to the country for interest on foreign loans, it may be questioned if the late advances to Russia, Italy, Spain, and other continental States would have raised our discount terms to more than three per cent. Indeed, the whole amount involved in this way must appear insignificant when, with the consciousness that at least about one hundred and fifty millions sterling of United States bonds are held in Europe, we find the stream still pouring in, and are told that not half the available supply has yet been forwarded to us."

THE SITUATION AT FRANKFORT.

[From the London Times, May 7.]

The Frankfort advices continue to describe confidence on the Bourse, but admit that the movement for a rise appears to be decidedly at an end. American bonds are very flat, and small capitalists begin to be alarmed by the declamation of Mr. Sumner on the Alabama affair, and the rise in the gold premium, which indicates the unsoundness of the commercial situation.

HOPING FOR A COLLAPSE.

[From the London Herald, May 8.]

American stocks and shares suffered considerably, because they are evidently viewed with distrust, and though they may be taken on continental account, English holders, if they are determined to sell what they possess, will be enabled to escape the apprehended sacrifice. The serious difficulties that have arisen in relation to the Alabama claims. A partial collapse on the other side of the Atlantic would further be a salutary lesson for those who are encouraging the war movement against this country.

NO MORE BONDS WANTED IN LONDON.

The London *News*, of May 8th, says the monetary disturbance arises solely from the importation into the country of American and continental bonds, and the consequent drain of gold. We quote:—The collapse which has taken place in the case of Peruvian bonds shows how frail is the basis under the existing stock exchange speculation, and the wide-spread speculation—the Bank of England raises its rate of discount 3½ per cent.—and the foreign loan mania, which has already lasted for two years to come, its reply to all suitors must be 'Principiis obsta.'

A FUNERAL IN THE PENITENTIARY.

"One Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Kin."

The act establishing the Western Penitentiary was passed March 2, 1818.

The management of the institution from the beginning, has been vested in a Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Court, and always chosen from our most estimable citizens.

The "Pennsylvania system" of imprisonment, separate and silent, so far as possible, has always governed the management of this penitentiary. Until the year 1862 no special arrangement had been made for the interment of the prison dead. When a convict sickened and died his body was deposited in that part of the grounds used as a receptacle for the waste cinders and ashes. There lie the remains of all the "unfortunates" who passed away during the period intervening between 1818 and 1862. No stone marks their resting place, and no demonstration of a Christian burial was ever had when they were silently and separately consigned to the grave.

In 1865 the Inspectors secured a lot for the use of the Institution in Mount Union Cemetery, which up to this date contains eight felon graves. This has been the prison mortality during the last five years.

On the 18th of this month prisoner No. 3,559 died. Eleven o'clock on the following morning was appointed for his funeral. Taking advantage of the recent law authorizing the assembling of the prisoners for "worship, labor and learning," the officers in charge, under direction of the Warden, directed all the inmates in Block C, (the residence of the deceased,) to take their places along the corridor outside of their cells, each one to occupy his stool. The prisoners, who were working outside, on the new building, were also brought in, to be present at the service, so that, in all, there were some two hundred persons in that congregation of mourners.

Six of the prisoners were now detailed as pall bearers, who brought the coffin from the hospital, followed by the Warden and officers, and bore it quietly to the center of the avenue, where it was rested on some chairs, draped in black. As this procession passed along, the prisoners, one by one, stood up and remained in this position during the service.

The chaplain (Rev. J. Lynn Milligan,) read the 16th psalm and made an address, based upon the 12th verse of that psalm: "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." The convict choir, accompanied by the Warden's young daughter on the melodeon, then sang the beautiful sunday school hymn, "Sing to me of heaven when I am called to die." The services were closed with an impressive prayer made by Rev. Jos. R. Dimit. The coffin was then placed in the prison wagon and taken to the cemetery, accompanied by the chaplain and some of the officers.

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me."

HENRY KLEBER, Secretary.

The District Court Judgeship.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My name having been urged by my friends throughout the county as a candidate for nomination by the Republican County Convention to the office of Assistant Judge of the District Court, allow me through the columns of your paper to say to them that while fully appreciating the honor conferred by such kind preference, I respectfully desire them not to press my name any further as a candidate for that office.

And in declining I must take occasion to express to my friends my sincere thanks for the kindly interest and zeal which they have manifested in my behalf.

DAVID REED.

The Finch Warehouse.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read all the testimony which has been published, explanatory of the cause of the fall of that building; but still cannot see that the cause has been satisfactorily explained. According to Mr. Kay's statement, there could not have been more than sixty-five tons on a square of the floor 13 by 18 feet. But taking into account the size of these squares, the middle of the floor, surrounded by other similar squares, each one of which could have a weight equal to this sixty-five tons, it does not appear that the oak part gave way, and the question is left as to what caused the bricks, &c., to fall and be given way? There are eighteen bricks in the course of these piers, for the writer has seen ten tons pressure upon a single brick, and the quality of common hard building brick, and it was not crushed to excite fears of a pier. Even if a lone brick was not crushed, much less would the bricks in the heart of a pier. Again, the weight of the floor, &c., is multiplied by 10 gives 180 tons, which ought to be very near the weight which would have been exposed—nearly three times the weight which has been given as resting on one pier.

Yours, &c.,
CHAS. P. WELDS.

THE AURORA BOREALIS of the 15th of April, which appears to have been general in Europe as well as in America, coincided with one of the great meteor showers of the year. The display probably passed through the thickest of the stream on the 19th ult. M. Quetelet, of Brussels, has long remarked a connection between these two phenomena. "It is certain," he says, "that falling stars and aurorse are owing to the same cause; but it is reasonable to suppose that what gathers in the former will favor the production of the latter."

MR. DE LEON, formerly American Consul General in Egypt, in an article in *Putnam*, on the Suez Canal, mentions the fact that Robert Stephenson, a celebrated son of a really great sire, pronounced the canal impracticable, and declared that the difference of level between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas was thirty feet. It proves to be only thirty inches. Stephenson was largely interested in the railroad, and his professional brother and British prejudice prevented him from looking candidly at the subject.

BEDFORD WATER, FRESH FROM THE SPRING;

HIGH ROCK CONGRESS WATER, just received.
KISSENGEN AND VICHY WATER, at the Fountain.
BLAIR'S RENNET, for Silp, Junket and Trigolac.
HUBBELL'S WHEAT, for Infants and Invalids.
CROSLER'S WHOLE WHEAT FOOD.
ROBB'S FOOD, for Infants and Invalids.
RANKIN'S EXTRACT VANILLA, fresh and reliable.
AMERICAN COMPANY'S TOILET SOAPS, equal to English.
COLD DRAWN CASTOR OIL, English;
GERMAN CATHARTIC LOZENGES, pleasant and safe, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH STREET, ABOVE PENN,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills

is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Urinary Organs, Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, have in a few days, by the use of BACHE PILLS, been restored to health, and to the city while the measure and a cost of the injured was made.

The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, is at least 25 per cent., as our rent is only $26 railroad fare, hotel bills and other traveling expenses, and there we are satisfied that our Rubber Belting *is better satisfaction than any one made in New York or Philadelphia*. If we can not, we will not ask you to call at our factory at the above price, and we therefore, ask an examination before going elsewhere.

We have on hand a supply of 4 and 5 ply Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Hose, Packing, &c. For further information call at our factory, No. 203 PENN STREET, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Pittsburgh.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated.

For Sale by Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them on hand, send $1 to us, and they will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

S. REYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
H. F. BAUMAN, } CHAS. P. WELDS,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Forster & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET.

ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paints, Putty and Colors.

☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strength, Purity, and the degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brands.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing to themselves large and increasing demand for White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now print in addition to the *Red Labels* on the *ends* of the kegs the words "Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s PURE WHITE LEAD" on the *end* of the keg in addition to the *Red Labels* on the *side* of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead during the past year, and the many testimonials we possess, attest that it is UNRIVALLED IN WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. ap27

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND MACHINERY
—One 8-Horse Power Beam Engine and Boiler. One Double Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Single surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Double Surface Woodworth 22-inch Machine. One Upright matching Saw. One Circular 42-inch Rip Saw. One Circular Saw. Dan'l Pratt Planer. Power Mortice Machine. Stat Planer. Stat Mortice. Irregular Moulding Machine. Cut-off and Rip Saw Benches, and about 1,000 feet 3-inch one Pipe. Apply at Monongahela Planing Mill, South Pittsburgh. H. MILLINGAR. if

PASSPORTS.
UNITED STATES PASSPORTS,

For parties visiting Europe procured on short notice, By
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WE WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 21, 1869.

The local money market during the past days of the week has been working steadily into an easier condition. Deposits are increasing at most of the discount houses, and we notice less paper in the hands of outside brokers. There still continues an active demand for loans, and we hear no complaints against the banks for inability to accommodate borrowers in good credit.

—Government bonds to-day were barely steady at the late advance. Some little reaction from the extreme high prices is noticeable. Yesterday in New York, it is remarked, there were some large Frankfort orders for bonds in the street this morning, and probably two millions were bought for shipment—evidence that Germany is not apprehensive of financial or political trouble here. The market has been firm all day, notwithstanding some realizing by out of town parties as well as the regular dealers.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	123	123¼	123¼
1862, 5-20's	123¾	123½	123½
1864 5-20's	121¾	121½	121½
1865 5-20's	121¾	121½	121½
1865, 5-20's, new	120¾	120	120
1867 5-20's	120¾	120	120
10-40's	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	142¾	142¾	142¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 20.	May 21.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	142¾	142¾	...	¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	123½	123½	...	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123½	123¾	¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117¾	117¾	¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865,	119¾	119	...	¾
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865,	120	...	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867,	120	...	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868,	120	120	½	...
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	109¾	...	...

—There was a heavy decline in the gold premium to-day, closing at 4 P. M., at 3½ per cent, lower than yesterday's prices.

—The stock market most of the day ruled strong, New York Central leading the list. The *Tribune* of yesterday remarks that Northwestern Common and Preferred were excited, under large purchases to cover shorts—the former sold at 91½, and the latter at 104. Rock Island was depressed by speculative sales, and did not sympathize with the balance of the market. It is reported that the cliques who held the stock and advanced the price to 120 went short of New York Central and Northwestern shares, and sold Rock Island alone, with the intention of breaking the market; in so doing they sold a large amount of stock, but did not succeed in causing the desired panic. The stock, it is understood, has passed into the hands of parties interested in the New York Central Consolidation, and its future movements will be noted with much interest.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 21, 1869.	10 00 A. M.	11 55 M.	12 10 M.	1 45 P. M.	4 00 P. M.
N. Y. Central	189¾	190	191¼	191¼	191¼
Hudson River	...	160¾	...	161½	...
Harlem	...	130	...	130	...
Reading	98½	98	98¼	97¾	97¾
Mich. Central	...	140	...	140	...
Mich. Southern	107¾	107	106¾	106¾	106½
Illinois Central	...	147	...	147	...
Cleve. & Pittsburg	94	94	94¼	93¾	94
Cleve. & Toledo	127¾	128	128¼	128¼	128
Rock Island	...	76¾	...	76	...
Pitt. & Ft. Wayne	...	129	...	129½	...
Pittsburg & Allegh	...	77	...	77	...
Chicago & Rock I.	...	96¾	...	96¾	...
Ohio & Miss.	...	30¾	...	30¾	...
Pacific Mail	...	44¾	...	44¾	...
N. Y. Telegraph	...	44½	...	44¾	...
Adams Ex.	...	60	...	60½	60½
Merch't U. Ex.	...	15	...	15	40
Amer. M. U. Ex.	...	40	...	40	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	...	34¾	...	34¾	...

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes.

	Thus.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	187¾	191¼	3¼	...
Hudson River	187½	161½	¾	...
Harlem	148	150	2	...
Reading	97¾	97¾	...	...
Mich. Central	137	139	¾	...
Mich. Southern	105¾	106½	¾	...
Illinois Central	147¾	146	...	1¾
Cleve. and Pitts.	94	94¼	¼	...
Fort Wayne	153¾	154½	¾	...
Chicago and North.	91¾	91¾	...	...
Do preferred	104	104¾	¾	...
Rock Island	126¾	126	...	¾
Pitt. and Wabash	79½	80½	1	...
Do preferred	81	80½	...	½
Chicago and Alton	158¾	158¾	½	...
Ft. Pitt	94	94	...	...
Do preferred	87	86½	...	½
Missouri Miss.	36¼	36	...	¼
Pacific Mail	95¾	96	2¾	...
Western U. Tel.	43¾	43¾	...	...
Adams Express	60¾	60½	...	¼
Merch. U. Ex.	15	15	...	...
American M. U. Ex.	40	40	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	35	34	1	...

—The *New York Times* of yesterday says: The rise to-day in the cheap-priced shares of the Ohio and Mississippi Road from 33 to 35¾ per cent, is supposed to be related to the increase of the Baltimore and Ohio Company in great of the Baltimore and Ohio Company by means of a bird (narrow gauge) track. In the course of one of the recent diplomatic movements of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Corporation or empire in the West, it is known that the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road was purchased by the prejudice of the through connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, who owned the Marietta and Cincinnati Road with St. Louis. Hence the rumor that this company have resorted to another outlet as between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

We have information to-day that the grading of the Des Moines Valley Road—already completed from Keokuk, on the Mississippi river to Des Moines—is about finished from Des Moines, Iowa, to its connection with the Chicago and North western line (Iowa division), and the track is being laid at the rate of three miles per week, so that the connection will be made complete early in July. The bridge at Keokuk, making an unbroken connection with the lines east of the Mississippi, is progressing favorably under the charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, directly interested in the Trans-Mississippi connection via the various Iowa and Union Pacific roads

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission all stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 22, 1869.

The demand for window glass continues large, and stocks are being steadily reduced in the hands of manufacturers. As the time for manufactories to go out of blast approaches, they are disposed to hold glass more firmly, and large orders could not now be placed on as favorable terms as thirty or forty days since. The low rates ruling during the spring have forced several of the country makers to close their works, and others will soon follow, which will make a demand for small sizes, and dealers will probably have to somewhat advance the assorted orders filled during the summer. We look for a brisk demand and an advancing market for the remainder of the season.

We quote city brands to the interior trade at 10 and 5 per cent. off list. The largest dealers by car load 55 and 5 per cent. off. Country glass 60 per cent., and 10 and 5 per cent. off. The card rates are as follows:

	24 quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 11 by 18	...	8 00
11 by 18 to 11 by 24	...	9 00
10 by 26 to 10 by 30	...	10 00
10 by 30 to 10 by 36	...	12 00
10 by 36 to 10 by 42	...	13 00
10 by 36 to 10 by 44	...	13 00
10 by 36 to 10 by 60	...	16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 22, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	12	French Crackers	25
"	11	Graham Wafers	11½
Wine	9	Milk Biscuit	9
Soda	9	Ginger Snaps	15
Oyster	9	Pilot Bread	9
Butter	9½	Extra Pilot	9½
Butter	11	Almond Nute	15
Sugar	11½	Fruit Crackers	15
Lemon Biscuit	11½	Mixed Cakes	16
Lemon Crackers	12	Spiced Jumbles	18
Graham	11½	Sugar Jumbles	18

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, May 21, 1869.

Trade continues quiet and without material change from those last noted.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a moderate demand and prices are nominal. We quote common to choice at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel. Some extra barrels bring in a retail way, $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—Receipts good and prices lower. There is very little that will command over 30c ₱ lb, and good to choice may be quoted at 28@30c ₱ lb. Common from 15@25c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote sales at 16c ₱ doz.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and market firm We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 16@c; clear sides 17@18c; sugar cured hams 19c, and canvassed do 20c; plain hams 17½c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19@20 ₱ lb. Lard in tierces, 15c, and in kegs 20@20½ ₱ lb.

LIME—Quoted Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75.

CHEESE—New cheese is coming in freely, and prices are declining. Sales of Western Reserve at from 18@18½c; Ohio factory 18@18½c; Ohio Goshen, New York and Orleans, new, 21@21½c. Sales of Sweitzer at 19@19½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; sales Peaches at 14@14½ per quarter, 16@16½ in halves, and 18@18½ for halves. Dried Apples are wanted at from 13½ to 14c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 20; for middlings, $1 90; for chops, $1 80, and for corn chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Seeds are in steady demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering. Flax seed in light supply at $2 20@2 45 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market overstocked and very dull and nominal in price. Sales of peach blows by the car load at 40c, and from store at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, to size of package.

FISH-LES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Offers are improved receipts of hay from country wagons, and we quote it ranging from $28@33 ₱ ton as to quality, and rather dull.

FLOUR—Market quiet and prices irregular and nominal. We quote from store nominally good in barrels at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; choice winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (total) $11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 40; double extra in barrels $9 60, and in sacks $8 75; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks $7 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks; $7 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl, of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 85@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market is dull for nearly all descriptions of grain. Wheat is dull at $1 45@1 50 for red winter. Oats are in fair supply and drooping as to selling. We quote on the track at 68c and from store at 70@73c ₱ bushel. Corn on the track will command 75c, and 75@78c as to quality for ear. Rye is dull at 1 week at $1 35. Barley is inactive at $1 70 for fall.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95c; Common rectified at 85c, and proof spirits at $1 05. Rye and half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 00 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 22, 1869.

The oil market continues inactive and closed steady and weak.

CRUDE OIL—Sales 2,000 bbls S. O. June, 40 to 41 gravity ..... 13½c.
1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 45 gravity ..... 13½c.
400 bbls spot, 42 gravity ..... 13¾c.
1,000 bbls on cars at Venango city $7 50
REFINED OIL—Very little doing, and market closed weak and drooping. Sales:
1,000 bbls B. O., August, each half, at ..... 37c.
500 bbls last half August at ..... 37½c.
50 bbls May at ..... 37¾c.
The Pacific and Atlantic telegraph line, from their office on Duquesne Way, furnish us the following dispatches:

NEW YORK, May 21.—Antwerp, 48¼; Liverpool for refined unchanged and spirits 7d. In New York, crude 15½c; refined 32¼c, with a stock market reported.

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—Very little doing. On upper round $4 75 and on lower $5 00.

TARR FARM, May 21.—Market dull and no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., May 21, 3:00 P. M.—Market dull to-day, but some oil changed hands at $5 00. Large producers are still selling at like prices, and some of them are buyers, offering $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 21, 12:50 P. M.—Sellers asking $5. Market quiet and nothing doing.

OIL CITY, May 21.—Market dull and nothing doing. We quote at $5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Market quiet and easy with nothing doing spot; May and June 31¾@32c; July 32@32½c; then July, December 33¾c; July, September 33¾@ asked. Crude 16½c ₱ lb in bulk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 6 P. M.—Market closes easy. May 31½@ bid and 32¼c asked; June, 31¾@32c; July nominal, 32c; August, 32c bid and 33½c asked. Lines neglected. 500 bbls May 31¾c; 1,500, August 32½c.

New well (No. 18) struck on Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Company, at Shodgrass. Owned by Bartlett Oil Company. Torpedoed Wednesday; tubed on Thursday; produced at 8 o'clock P. M. Friday at the rate of 100 bbls ₱ day and increasing. F.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., May 21, 1869.

River rising, with twenty-three inches in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 55° at 6 P. M. F.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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River rising, with about five feet water. Weather wet; thermometer 56° at six P. M. C.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 21, 1869.

River falling, with twenty-eight inches of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 59° at 4 P. M. W.

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River at a stand, with about four feet six inches water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 54°. C.

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RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Flanigan	Parkersburg.
Gallatin	Moore	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Kelso	Kerr	Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet three; rising.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet three inches of water and swelling slowly. The weather was decidedly disagreeable. The rain that set in early in the day continued, making outside traveling unpleasant.

The steamer Belle Verson, Captain J. J. Darragh, left St. Louis for this city on Wednesday.

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THE Tom Farrow and barges, Capt. Matthews, passed Cairo on Wednesday *en route* for St. Louis.

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THE mail boat Ben. Franklin, Captain J. B. Summons, arrived at Pittsburgh with Gen. W. H. Harrison, President elect, on board, at Washington.

THE first class packet Wauanita, Captain C. A. Jenvey, will positively take her departure for Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. Passengers and shipping can rely on her departure at the advertised time.

THE light draught packet Aliena May, Capt. Fiatgan, takes her departure to-day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. The clerks are Messrs. Kramer and James. They will be found careful and attentive.

THE punctual passenger packet New York, Captain Richmond, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. Captain Richmond is a great favorite with passengers and shippers and deservedly so.

FROM the 16th to the 15th inst, the snagboat J. J. Albert pulled and threw out of the Cumberland 1,800 cubic yards of logs, trees and snags from the mouth of the Missouri river up forty-seven miles.

THE snagboat S. Thayer arrived at Little Rock on the 11th, and would remain there a day or two, then go to Fort Smith to commence cleaning the snags out of the Arkansas river.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is mistaken in regard to the sale of the Anthracite. The hull of that boat was built at Shawneetown. The machinery, boilers and cabin fixtures are from Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Phil Sheridan burnt a cylinderhead on her last trip to St. Paul. The engineers of passengers were badly scared, but nobody seriously hurt.

A passenger named Wilson, from Selma, Indiana, who went to Omaha on the last trip of the Henry S. Turner, paid $1,200 for the privilege of himself and family from that point to Sacramento.

THE fleet packet Gallatin, Captain Dan Moore, leaves to-day at noon for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, in place of the Grey Eagle. The latter boat will leave on her usual regular day, Wednesday. Passengers and shippers can take notice.

THE fair famed passenger steamer Glendale, Captain John M. Hare, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. The boat is noted for finespeed, superior accommodations and careful and attentive officers. Passengers who have traveled on the Glendale speak in flattering terms of her appointments. Our attentive friend, Capt. Jas. Mollon, does the honors in the office.

THE first-class packet Leonidas, Capt. Greenlee, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Thursday. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge as gentlemanly set of officers as can be found. Our attentive friend, Mr. John C. Fisher, will do the honors in the office, and they will be well done.

GOING BACK TO THE OLD NAMES.—The Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Company's new boat was launched at Louisville on Wednesday, and is named "Ben. Franklin." In the early days of the Mail Company the boats were all named Ben. Franklin and Pike. They had the Ben. Franklin, Lady Franklin and Doctor Franklin, the Little Ben and the Big Ben, the Pikes Big and Little, and last of all had General Pike. Those were the palmy days of the packets. The commanders were J. B. Summons, McLellan and Armstrong.

ST. LOUIS—The *Republican* says: The Northern Line steamers run through to Minneapolis on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and to St. Paul on the alternate days. The merchants of Minneapolis are jubilant thereat and bestow blessings upon the head of Captain Ward, the President of the line. The Mollie Able will drop down to the wharf on Monday next to load for New Orleans. She is the only steamer positively going in the barge line. It is not certain about the Dean or Republic, and never was.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 22, 1869.

We quote the follow prices as current in this market for Iron and Nails:

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½c
Horse Shoe	4½c
Heavy Rand	3½c
Hoop and Light Rand	4c
Round and Square	4½@5c
Oval	4½c
Half Oval and Half Round	4½c
Bailey Iron	4½c
Tank Iron	5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 50
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 25
20 fine "	7 50
20 fine "	8 25
Clinching "	6 25
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—3d in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 75; 1½ in, $6 00, 1¾ in, $5 50; 2 in, $5 25.

Wrought Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 22, 1869.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1 ₱ dozen	$ 7 50
Shaker " 2 "	6 00
Hurl " 1 "	7 00
Hurl " 2 "	6 00
Braid " 1 "	7 00
Braid " 2 "	6 00
Round " 1 "	5 00
Round " 2 "	4 00
Western common	4 25
Broom corn, prime, ₱ ton	500@
Broom corn, common, ₱ ton	400@450 00
Broom handles, ₱ 1,00	2@3
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	10 00

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 22, 1869.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary size	18c
Machinery steel, ¾ to 2 inches	13c
Best spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel, ordinary	@15c
Cast plow steel	12c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

COPPER MARKET.

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The following are the current rates in this market:

₱ lb net cash.

Sanford Coppers	35c
Doll Copper	35c
Flared and tapered sheets	37c
Circles under 24 inches	40c
Circles 24 inches and over diam	40c
Sheathing Copper by cask	35c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	35c
Copper bottoms	40c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

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The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

	American.	Charc'l. Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	8¾	9¼
" " 18 to 24	8¾	9¼
" " 25 to 26	9¼	9¾
" " 27 to 28	9¾	10¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting--Large Amount of Unfinished Business Disposed Of---Opening of Streets---A Bill for $250,000 Water Bonds Authorized--Protest of the Council Against Our Representatives at Harrisburg Interfering with City Legislation---An Unexpected Committee Appointed---Miscellaneous Business.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh was held on Friday afternoon, May 21st, 1869, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY - - - - - - President.
E. S. MORROW - - - - - - - - Clerk.

At half past two o'clock the Council was called to order by Mr. COFFIN, upon whose motion Mr. SHIPPEN was called to the chair. The CLERK then called the roll, and the following members answered to their names:--Messrs. Ahlborn, Armstrong, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Holmes, Jones, Kane, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morris, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Shipton, Torrens, Wainwright S. J., Wallace, White, Wilson, and Gross. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The PRESIDENT said he did not know for what purpose the meeting had been called, but the City Engineer, Mr. Denniston, informed him that the object was to dispose of a large amount of unfinished business of the previous meeting, which was of pressing importance.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

With that explanation the unfinished business was taken up in the following manner:

An ordinance authorizing the straightening of Second avenue from the eastern side of the Birmingham bridge to Brady street, and appointing Messrs. W. R. Brown, William Anderson and James Park view, to assess the damages and benefits arising therefrom, in Common Council April 12th, 1869, the ordinance was passed finally.

A motion was made to concur, when Mr. GALLAHER moved that the ordinance lay over, inasmuch as negotians were now pending for the purchase of the road in question.

Mr. MORROW moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance passed. Lost.

There being objections to the passage of the ordinance, it laid over under the rules.

An ordinance changing the grade of Penn street, which in Common Council, April 26th, 1869, was read three times and passed. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance changing the width of the sidewalk on the west side of Thirty-ninth and east side of Fortieth streets, to a uniform width of fifteen feet, from Butler street to the Southside, which in Common Council, April 26th,

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

QUA CURSUM VENTUS.

As ships, becalmed at eve, that lay
With canvas drooping, side by side,
Two lovers of sail as dawn of day,
Are onward borne, in hope unspoken;

When fell the night, upsprung the breeze,
And all the darkling hours they plied,
Nor dreamt but each the self-same seas
By each was cleaving side by side.

E'en so—but why the tale reveal
Of those whom, year by year unchanged,
Brief absence joined anew to feel,
Astounded, soul from soul estranged?

At dead of night their sails were filled,
And on ward each rejoicing steered;
Ah, neither blame, for neither willed
Or wist, what first with dawn appeared!

To veer, how vain! On, onward strain,
Brave barks! In light, in darkness too,
Through winds and tides one compass guides
To land, and your own selves, be true.

But, O blithe breeze, and O great seas,
Though ne'er, that earliest parting past,
Your mates shall find each other's face,
Together lead them home at last.

One port, methought, alike they sought,
One purpose, hold where'er they fare—
O bounding breeze, O rushing seas!
At last, at last, unite them there!

Arthur Hugh Clough.

SOCIETY OF THE MUTILATED.

The Mysteries of Russian Fanaticism.

Extraordinary Revelations.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Not long ago literature came a story from Russia, through the medium of the German newspapers, to the effect that a new and mysterious sect had suddenly sprung into life there, and that its treasury, filled with many millions of roubles, had accidentally been discovered by the police at Marshansk. The story is true in part, for the authorities have really made a raid upon the Scopsi of that town, have seized their common fund, and have imprisoned several of their leading members. But the sect is not a new one, and the value of the confiscated treasure seems to have been enormously exaggerated. What is most interesting in the matter, is that the prisoners will be tried in open court, and that they will be defended by the landlord, the mayor, and one of the most outspoken members of the Moscow bar, the young Prince Oorossoff. When he speaks in an important case the court is always thronged; when the Scopsi are being tried, it will be crammed to suffocation.

So much nonsense has been talked and written about these Scopsi that it may be well first to attempt to say what sort of people they really are, and what they look like. To begin with their appearance; so strange is it and so characteristic that no one who has once looked upon them can ever after fail to recognize them in future. Go down to the exchange at St. Petersburg, or Moscow, or Odessa, or in fact, in whatever Russian town you like to choose. Look carefully upon the merchants who congregate there, and you cannot fail to be struck by the strange expression in the faces of many of them. It is one which can scarcely be described, but it produces in the mind of the visitor who sees it for the first time an equally indefinable sensation of mistrust and dislike. Fake, as examples, those well-dressed, evidently well-to-do men of business, in many respects models of quiet, commonplace citizens. At a little distance their features are closely veiled; but draw a little nearer, and you perceive that, neither young nor old, they are dually wanting in their freshness of early life and the dignity of age. The cheeks are sometimes flabby, though in some cases a thin whisker or beard seems to be struggling for existence; and they are either hollow or baggy, and they have a kind of creased and unhealthy look. The mouth is usually weak; but what is most striking is the hue of the skin, the expression of the eye, the solid, tallowy, unwholesome, they would make an examiner almost suspect some trace of color seems to be lingering there, but it looks more like a stain than a flush—the skin seems after painted than suffused. In extreme cases the face is that of a man with dull eyes. When you first meet the cold, lackluster regard of such a being as this, you feel very uncomfortable indeed, and think of vampires, of blood-sucking bats, of the Evil One of dark. The eye itself is glassy, and shines with cold light, but it never twinkles or sparkles.

From its corners innumerable fine wrinkles are often seen wandering away over the face, which is sometimes flabby and puckered in them in so strange a manner that it seems as if it had been covered with cobwebs. Some of these, of course, as we have already said, are mere cases.

Many a Scopsi looks, comparatively speaking, brisk and human, though he is always recognizable at first sight, and always has some trace of the worn and haggard aspect which in the one members of the community deepens into the bare ghastliness. And it is only for the initiated eye, perhaps, that the countenances of a Scopsi ever appear to change with a look. To the chance observer they may not seem more than meanny; but for one who knows the nature of the fanaticism of which they are the victims even the darkening of the cheek and the sunken eyes have hideous meaning, just as what would otherwise seem an unmeaning scrawl assumes great significance when we know that it is the signature to a confession extorted by the rack.

It is difficult to enter into details about the sect without trenching upon ground usually broken only by the contributors to medical journals. We will therefore only allude briefly to mere atrocities. A good deal of information is to be found in Haxthausen's work on Russia, and that we may refer the curious reader, the rule being generally sensible. But, for the mental and moral one we must go rather deeply into the matter, we may mention a very singular work, and one which is little known, in which a certain Russian of the name of Rudigin dissects. It is a collection, in six numbers, of documents relating to the Raskolniks, or schismatics, of Russia. They were originally collected and privately printed by order of the Russian government, but they were not intended for publication. Some copies, however, fell into the hands for which they were not originally destined, and after a time the work was reprinted in London, and published by Mr. Trübner. It is very well to reserve that, although the book has a French title, and its contents are in the main written in the general reader, therefore, it must remain a sealed book so far as the English reader is concerned. Still, it is accompanied by an album of photographs, which are also published separately, and which need no understanding. Most of these photographs are taken from private houses, and illustrate the mysteries of the sect, technically called *Radigenui Radgenie* (spert mensa seal), and the manner in which they might in a secret apartment. Against its walls hang three ikons, or pictures, before which burn lamps or candles, by the feeble light of which the scene is faintly illuminated. We see the initiated sitting in a circle, each holding by both hands the mystic veil or sack, three of which have been taken into use in the center. Poised on the toes of the right foot, he begins to whirl round, gradually increasing the pace until at last he spins so fast that he looks like a mere phantom. There is nothing to be seen but a dim disk, the face making wild children call "a cheese." Finally, we see the loop when, having taken each other's hands, they form a ring and rush wildly round and round, working themselves into a state of frenzy which we cannot understand but they are carried away by a kind of delirium, and a counterfeit presentment comes forth in their shapes. Then, according to their belief, they are actually changed into Jesus Christ, and "the whole Trinity" descends upon them. This circular dance they call the "great ordeal," for their sensuality is excited by them "the boat" (*Kapolnie*), and its members "the contents of the boat" (*Kapolnie Sodershanie*). 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Then will be the end of every part of the habitable world, whereupon the devil will arise and assemble all the people, and the whole earth shall be given up to him, and they shall reign with him for a thousand years. All this they believe, and they are always looking for the time of his coming. Meantime, they lead the most holy life it is needless to dwell upon the points of resemblance between the Scopsi and the dancing Dervishes of Turkey, or the Shakers of America. Like the latter, the Scopsi are a singularly sober and prudent people. In a country cursed by drunkenness, they are remarkable as total abstainers. They would as soon drink a glass of brandy as commit a murder, and they look upon suicide as a mortal sin. Even in the poorest districts they are always well to do. If not, however, of documents, the Russian Rothschilds, or schismatics, of Russia. 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SPIRITUALISM.

It is Charged that the New Philosophy and its Phenomena are the Despair of Science.

A Batch of Remarkable and Mysterious Manifestations.

The Evidence of Reliable Men and the Admissions of Eminent Men.

WHAT WILL SCIENCE DO?

PLANCHETTE; OR, THE DESPAIR OF SCIENCE. Being a full account of Modern Spiritualism, Its Phenomena, and the Various Theories Regarding It. Boston: Roberts Brothers, Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co.; 1869. Pp. 400.

It is not clear why Mr. Epes Sargent—for, though the book in hand is published anonymously, we are informed that this gentleman is the author—should have entitled this work "Planchette," unless it was under the opinion that a popular subject would command the attention of a greater number of readers than would that of common "Spiritualism," which has been written about *ad nauseam*. The book is, however, nothing more nor less than a compendium of spiritualistic manifestations along with commentations upon the manner in which they have been received. It has the advantage over other books of the kind by being the product of a man whose enthusiasm is tempered by a fair degree of reason, and who of probably twenty-five hundred persons supported by the quarries. Of this number, only what is known as the old fashioned pendulum mill for sawing marble was in use. In them the frames holding the saws were moved by a long stick of timber swinging from the upper part of the mill and moved backward and forward by a crank under the floor. During the last year the number of marble slabs taken from these quarries amounted to between 2,000 and forty thousand tons, valued at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. The largest part of this is sent West.

When the quarries were first worked in this state gunpowder was used in removing the blocks, but it was found to injure the texture of the stone, and to split it in irregular lines, so it was laid to the earliest known method of removing stones—channeling; that is, cutting a narrow trench around the blocks, and then loosening them from the bottom by means of wedges. The surface of a layer when all the channels have been cut, appears very much like that of the ocean in a storm, with the waves going on, except that the blocks of marble are more fixed and regular.

In the famous quarries of Carrara, gunpowder is still used in throwing out the large masses, which are afterward split into blocks by the gestual process. This mode is more practicable there, as the quarries are situated upon the mountain sides, and the blocks have only to be thrown down, while here, after they are loosened, they have to be raised from 30 to 50 feet to the surface. As a natural attendant upon the use of gunpowder, the waste is enormous. Before the invention of the only mode of getting out blocks was the one we have described, where about as much under as on the surface was taken. At present the government journals appear to the press not to publish any information they may happen to obtain on the subject. The question, they justly say, is one of great importance, and ought not to be prejudged; nor ought anything to be said or done which might lead to a miscarriage of justice. One thing is certain. Under the new system of open courts and trial by jury there is a much greater probability of justice being done than in the days when a word from the Czar was all-powerful, and when compared with the amount of business done here, to say nothing of what is done at Petrin Island, Spitzbergen, Siberia, &c., the total and proper, all of which could be covered with a moderate sized building.

At the principal quarries here one locomotive engine is employed all the time, moving light cars, and taking away the rock for sawing or mills at Central Rutland.

There is a constantly increasing demand for the better grades of marble produced here, and so great is this demand increasing that it is impossible to supply the market. These qualities do not come into competition with the coarser and packed in them in so strange a manner that it seems as if it had been covered with cobwebs. Some of these, of course, as we have already said, are mere cases.

Many a Scopsi looks, comparatively speaking, brisk and human, though he is always recognizable at first sight, and always has some trace of the worn and haggard aspect which in the one members of the community deepens into the bare ghastliness. And it is only for the initiated eye, perhaps, that the countenances of a Scopsi ever appear to change with a look. To the chance observer they may not seem more than meanny; but for one who knows the nature of the fanaticism of which they are the victims even the darkening of the cheek and the sunken eyes have hideous meaning, just as what would otherwise seem an unmeaning scrawl assumes great significance when we know that it is the signature to a confession extorted by the rack.

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In my last letter I gave you some particulars in regard to the marble business, and I find now that a modification of the same process is successfully applied to marble. There are now several firms in New York and Brooklyn engaged in marbleizing marble. The cheaper kinds of marble, such as are used for the foreign marbles, especially the lighter colored ones, are imitated to perfection.

The coloring matter sinks to some extent into the stone, so that when the article is polished a few minutes are sufficient to rub off while in marbleized slate only a varnished surface is left. The process is made in "stock" suitable for this kind of work has already been developed, and bids fair to increase rapidly.

Some dozen years since I had the pleasure of seeing the largest saw put in operation here for a quarter of a mile flashing gangs went dancing through the nine location. Samuel Vaster's famous mill was the super feature, a giant among giants. Yesterday I visited another giant among mills, the largest in the sawing marble in this country, and probably the largest in the world. It is one of the mills of Sheldons & Sisson during the past season. It is a one-story marble building, for like silver in the days of Solomon, of little account. Its chief feature is the row of upright saws. They are suspended by four "hangers" from nuts running upand down upon the iron frame. By means of an iron "dog" the ends of the saws plain both of solid iron, are held fast in the head blocks and held fast by a key—the screws "feeding" the saws down upon the marble as fast as it will cut. While a stream of water are so arranged as to carry down a constant supply of sand, the whole frame is then running from one end of the frame toward the center of the mill, drives the whole from a single pulley was taken by belts from the main line of shafting running the whole length of the mill, near the roof. The saws driving the patent "gangs" make one hundred turns per minute, and it is safe to say make double that number of cuts in the same time

The Manufacture of Pins.

From the London Engineer.

About the middle of the last century the Ryland family introduced into Birmingham the two new industries of wire-drawing and pin-making, which at that period were regarded with considerable astonishment that last they are carried away by a kind of natural and unconscious impulse, and even their whole frames. Then, according to their belief, they are actually changed into Jesus Christ, and "the whole Trinity" descends upon them. This circular dance they call the "great ordeal," for their sensuality is excited by them "the boat" (*Kapolnie*), and its members "the contents of the boat" (*Kapolnie Sodershanie*). Their ceremonies degenerate into horrible orgies, in which dreadful crimes are committed, and which may also be carried on under considerable suspicion. Some ghastly stories, for the reverse of romance, have been recorded by Haxthusen. *It is to be hoped*, for the sake of human nature, that they are fictitious, Many attempts have been made by the Russian government to suppress the Scopsi, but as yet they have not succeeded. The fact is the authorities should object to the existence of the sect is not wonderful, for not only are its leading tenets socially abominable, but they are politically blasphemous. As the name implies, they believe that the Holy Ghost has become incarnate in the soul of Christ, and that, as he was the first emperor, so is the present emperor is a usurper. Some day (after 111, we believe) the Czar will die, and then the devil will enter the Church of the Ascension in the Kremlin at Moscow, and sound a great bell. Then will be the end of every part of the habitable world, whereupon the devil will arise and assemble all the people, and the whole earth shall be given up to him, and they shall reign with him for a thousand years. All this they believe, and they are always looking for the time of his coming. Meantime, they lead the most holy

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

The Political System of China.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A few months ago we were in the city of Wuchang, one of the chief literary cities of Central China, where competitive examinations are held for political appointments, and we purpose to give a sketch of the manner in which they are conducted.

After becoming somewhat acquainted with the writings of Confucius, those who aspire to a literary or political career prepare for competitive examinations in the Universities.

Competitive examinations were established about the commencement of the Christian Era. It is the foundation of the present political system of the empire. It is democratic in principle, and does away with the distinction of statesmen the world over. Under this system a person of the lowest condition may attain to the highest positions of honor. There are several classes who are excluded from entering the course of study—play-actors, prostitutes, executioners, jailors and inferior servants waiting upon Mandarins. Their children to the third generation are also excluded. The restrictions were imposed at first upon the direct immediate descendants are wanting in those moral qualifications which are necessary in the administration of government. Persons who have lost a parent cannot enter the course of study till after the expiration of three years, inasmuch as hard study is inconsistent with the respect for the dead during that period of time.

In the United States, official positions are obtained through personal favor, or on political considerations. Beer and whisky have influence. Brothers, cousins, friends are appointed to office by those who have the dispensing of patronage. Party service demands payment, and qualification are matters of the least of considerations.

Not so in China. The theory of the system there, is that all civil officers must be literary gentlemen. Three degrees have been established. The first may be obtained at the colleges in the *Hien* or district college, the second in the *Fu* or provincial college, and the third in the Imperial University at Pekin.

The city of Wuchang, being a provincial capital at the center of the Empire, and easily accessible, has become one of the chief literary centers. In this city a friend had a house, and ranking with Cambridge or Oxford in England, Harvard or Yale in America, is the United States.

The student having been through the district college and obtaining a degree from the Chancellor comes to Wuchang to enter the higher course. Here he finds a house, and having rented a paper with the local magistrate, containing his name of his family, and required as indorsers for his good character, and one of these is required to be a citizen of the same district in which the University.

The streets are very wide in the streets. They are here from every town and village in the province. The number entering at this time was 5,000, which only gives an idea of the population.

Passing down one of the streets we reach the University buildings, occupying a large area surrounded by a high wall about seventy feet high, covered completely with small buildings, each playing the name of the successful candidates for literary degrees. Entering the gate and passing the inclosure, we behold a paved court filled with long rows of low, one story buildings, beneath which are about ten thousand small cell-like apartments or alcoves three or four feet square, open in front, with filled roofs, in each of which are placed a table and a board which can be placed against the wall on supports for a table. These are the students

THE EVIDENCE OF IMMORTALITY

is a favorite deduction of the Spiritualists from their acceptance of the manifestation from the spirit world, and the author says: "It is affirmed that the whole matter may be summed up in the single word by which they say, is, "I doubt the fact of a future life." To say "There is no future life," he ought to be the spirit, whose existence he repudiates. If the phantom spirit that we see in Paris, and surely nothing less than spiritual authority is equivalent to the fact, is not competent to warn the dogmatist against a future life is involved in a contradiction. To teach the matter conclusively, to the author remarks, the possibility of which his theory utterly denies, he only needs a spirit to tell him so. There is no life for man beyond the grave, and the spirit who comes to tell us so has to be in existence. The Pyrrhonist may be a philosopher, but the teacher of annihilation is simply a charlatan.

The Spiritualists, on the contrary, having a well-known basis of operation, have not only proved to his satisfaction the existence of spiritual powers, but have also, to his own legitimate conviction, if not of mathematical certainty, at least of immortality as a certainty, in view of the high psychological significance, as they believe, confirming most of the accounts of similar experiences in the Bible. Professors Pepper, Clauncey Hare, Townshend and others.

"The interest of these observations has been, to a great extent, merged in the more comprehensive one of the existence of spiritual beings, including the phenomena of animal magnetism, and, as these, are scouted with a sneer and a contemptuous shrug, they are all to be expressions of one great spiritual or physical fact.

"The phenomena are those human, but undiscovered as yet, inexplicable, force, which controls audiences and the ragged in the highways which are called spiritual manifestations, little we can suppose that the discovery of such an indeed frequent occurrence, of singular and even mysterious events among those who call themselves Spiritualists, is to remain to be investigated.

A PRIORI EVIDENCE.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's complaisant doctrine that "he has settled the question in his own mind on *a priori* grounds" will no longer satisfy. Science proves nothing by theories, but accepts as facts that have been presented by so-called spiritual mediums too long. Profs. Agassiz and Peirce, this summer, refuse to investigate, while Professor David Brewster, and others in England, have pursued this course to the detriment of scientific development. To those who have had personal experience in these manifestations, and others of that numerous class that is always willing to accept whatever novelties the inventions or discoveries of men may afford; this trifling with the matter themselves is not that the spirits have anything to do with the phenomena given, but who are forced to accept the testimony as to the fact, and to the phenomena themselves,—to that of the class, pursued by the majority of scientific men is unsatisfactory. It is so contradictory to the laws of *onus* and the rule of science, that it is no wonder that the author should refer to their actions as cowardly, and supplement his title with "The Despair of Science."

There are other scientific men, again, who, in their investigations, have become converts to Spiritualism, and among these are Prof. Mapes, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Elliotson, of London, both of them men of high scientific and knowledge. Why should it be dangerous, if it be possible to speculate the domains of another world? Or, why should it be dangerous to investigate on a solid, scientific basis certain phenomena that have presented themselves to the world? We can no longer pass over these manifestations as the work of charlatans and mountebanks. They have been too general, both as to persons and to places, for us to satisfy ourselves with the conviction that they are mere tricks of legerdemain. A large number of them have undoubtedly been so, but we cannot say so of all of them. The testimony as to the happening of hundreds of curious, various, and unexplained manifestations is too reliable to allow any one to take this ground in the matter any longer. It may yet be that there are certain natures singularly susceptible to the influences of magnetism, so that the testimony of their senses is not to be accepted. Indeed, the author says in regard to what may be called

A MEDIUMISTIC TENDENCY.

"In the face of the opposing protestations of a negative materialism, which is one generally established by the positive testimony of the past and of our own age; this, namely, that there are and have been such individuals as seers, somnambulists, persons with mediumistic powers which wholly transcend those of our mortal senses, and who must derive such powers from some spiritual faculties of their own, superseding the grosser ones which result from communication with spiritual forces and intelligences external to themselves. The existence of such persons upon which our convictions of this fact are based are daily occurrences, and such as may be tested by all who will take a little trouble and exercise a little patience.

"Mr. Crookes, in England, by a series of experiments which extended over a period of two years, we satisfied ourselves of the facts of mediumistic power, and among the most striking the higher phenomena of lucid somnambulism. Our opportunities in New York have been also daily occurrence, and such as to make impressions upon us which, with many observations of high psychological significance, that we

The Daily Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

Stockton Harvey, son of Capt. Harvey of Monongahela city, who was one of the unfortunate gentlemen who were drowned on the 4th of February last, was the *ideal* of his parents, a *type* of manly beauty, a *model* of filial reverence and devotion. His mother, the stricken sufferer, of whose sorrows is known only to **the Great Heart-Searcher, should have the** tenderest sympathies and the most fervent prayers of all the good. The following beautiful lines from the pen of Mrs. Lide Merriwether, of Memphis, a poetess of no mean description, will as I feel assured commend themselves to the sensibilities of all your readers.

D. C. P.,
Allegheny City.

"A parishioner of mine at Memphis.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF STOCKTON HARVEY.

Our only and well-beloved Son. The "Benjamin" of our old age. Drowned, February 19, 1869. Aged 20 Years.

To his sorrowing MOTHER, I send these lines,
With the only E'er word of praise I can give:
"I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me"
LIDE MERIWETHER.

OUR "BENJAMIN."

"Joseph is not, Simon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away."

Softly the summer breeze
Wafts the prayer
Mother in bended knees,
Kneeling there;
Father, who hearest prayer,
Guard, with thy loving care,
Child of our silver hair,
"BENJAMIN."

Dreamy-eyed twilight steals
Over earth,
Fairy shapes, golden dreams,
Spring to birth;
White robed and wondrous fair,
Unveiling by mother's chair,
Lisping his little prayer,
"BENJAMIN."

Golden-haired, amber-lued
Summer's come;
Busy through vale and wood,
Wild bees hum;
Laden with books and toys,
Laughing with girls and boys,
Brimming with boyhood's joys,
"BENJAMIN."

Soft, through the summer night,
Sighs the breeze;
Visions of beauty bright,
Manhood sees;
Ruby lips, golden gleams,
Glow in the soft moonbeams,
Weaving bright lover's dreams,
"BENJAMIN."

Water-sprites, false and fair,
Lur ing low,
Over whose shadowy hair,
Cold waves flow;
Hoyden of cheerful toy,
Singing of elfin joy,
Lured ye with treacherous boy,
"BENJAMIN."

Winds of the winter's night,
Weird and low,
Beams of the summer's bright
Golden glow,
Rosy clouds floating fair,
Summers in summer air,
Bring back his beauty rare,
"BENJAMIN."

Welcome! each snow hair,
On my head
Welcome! each measured, slow,
Faltering tread,
Welcome! oh! Ice King,
Speed on thy shadowy wing--
Back to my bosom bring
"BENJAMIN."

IN LOVING MEMORY OF STOCKTON HARVEY.

To his sister, CORNELIA, I offer this little tribute with the love and heartfelt sympathy of her friend and schoolmate.
LIDE MERIWETHER.

"TWENTY BEAUTIFUL YEARS."

Twenty years of the light and shade
Of a mother's hopes and fears;
Twenty miles, with their white stones made
Of boyhood's smiles and tears;
Twenty visions, proud and free,
Of our darling's manhood, that was to be;
Dyed in the deed's death agony,
Crushed and bleeding on bended knee,
Heavenly Father, we offer thee
"Twenty beautiful years."

Where the gnarled and hoary sycamore
It's giant form upreara,
It's branches covered with gleaming snow,
Stretched far over the waves below;
Through them the wind-dirge, sad and low,
Mingles its song with the wasthat flow
Over the heart, in it's boyhood's glow,
Of "twenty beautiful years."

Safe, from the chilling blasts that blow
From a cold world's haughty sneers,
Safe, from ambition's luring glow,
Safe, from mad passion's burning throe,
Safe, from a blighted love's deep woe,
Safe, where no sin-dyed waves can flow
Over the pure and stainless snow
Of "twenty beautiful years."

Gone, where the beams of endless day,
Dawn on our night of tears;
Gone, where a boundless love holds sway,
Gone, where delight knows no decay,
Gone, to the loved who have passed away,
BROTHER, whose blood dyed Jordan's clay
Ruby CALEB and bright-eyed MAY,
Gone, in his spring-time, glad and gay,
Of "twenty beautiful years."

Twenty castles bright and fair,
Built amid sunny tears,
In a loving heart's fond realms of air;
Twenty cuttings of heart prayer,
Twenty heart-strings wreathed away,
Bleeding and torn from this shrine of clay,
Lay we here at Thy feet to-day
"Twenty beautiful years."

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

THE chestnut telegraph-poles decayed first cedar next, and the locust are still standing.

IT is said that if a sheep is kept fat the wool will be coarser than if kept only in moderate flesh.

IT is stated that a scientific cultivator near Athens, Ga., produced last year fifteen bales o cotton from three acres of land.

MR. BONNER, believing it to be more nature for horses to take their feed from a level with their feet, places his feed-boxes on the floor.

WE learn from the Edinburg *Farmer* that "some of the sugar plantations of Louisiana did so well this year as to yield sums equal in value to lands, houses, and machinery."

A SOUTHERN journal advises farmers to collect the seeds of sumach, and plant them in any other crop. It thinks cultivation would produce sumac of a superior quality to the now gathered.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers who have their grain manufactured into flour, and then sell the flour to any manner, must pay a license to the government.

A HOP-GROWER in Massachusetts has proved that he can get more and better crops by setting one pole to a hill than two poles, as ingenerally practiced.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Farmers' Gazette*, published at Richmond, states that in the neighborhood of Suffolk, Va., the peanut crop has proved more profitable than either corn, cotton, or sweet potatoes.

AT a recent meeting of an agricultural society in Pennsylvania, it was resolved to set apart two hundred dollars toward a fund to be used in importing insect-destroying birds from Europe. The society extend an invitation to other societies to join them in this enterprise.

PROFESSOR VOELCKER says: "I have shown that the amount of woody fibre rapidly increases toward the end of the process of vegetation of the clover plant, and pointed out the serious loss in nutritive matter which takes place when clover is allowed to become overripe before being harvested.

A WRITER recommends the following practice in teeding chickens: "For the first week after hatching, hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, at least twice a day, wheat steeped in milk, and sour Indian-meal, bread-crumbs, and a change of food is necessary twice a week, substituting cracked corn for meat.

THE Utica *Herald* says: "Averaging the results of several careful experiments in feeding corn to hogs, shows that two bushels of corn in the ear, or one bushel of shelled corn, made nine and seven twentieths pounds of pork, while the same amount ground into meal and mixed with water made eleven and one eighth pounds of pork."

MR. WILLIAM CHURCH, of Seymour, Conn., is engaged in placeculture, and estimates that his present stock in trade consists of five hundred trout which will weigh from one and a quarter to one and a half pounds each; five thousand which will weigh one pound; twenty thousand which will weigh from eight to ten ounces, and one hundred thousand from two to four ounces. In three years' time he thinks he will be able to send to market at least two hundred tons per annum.

A POOR farmer asked how I kept my ploughs so bright. I told him whenever I got through using them in the fall I cleaned and gave them a good coating of grease. He said the practice "didn't pay." Perverse person, does he not know that the oil and labor cost less than the waste of metal by rust, and does he not remember that by spring ploughing is half done before his ploughs are in working order?

HE hens roost in trees during the storms of winter, and he complains that they lay no eggs; his cows shiver by the side of the fence, and he complains that the children eat too much butter; he goes to the grocery with a jug in one end of the sack and a stone in the other, and he wipes his nose on his coat-sleeve.

THE OPTICIAN AND THE DENTIST.

Two arts are absolutely necessary to make old age tolerable; that of the optician and that of the dentist. Take away the old man's spectacles and leave his jaws to be dismantled without repair, and what will life be worth to him? To wonder those very sensible people we call savages not having either of these helps, expect their children to see that they be left to such a fate. When the eyes of the venerable warrior can no longer read the literature tattooed on his enemy's skin, when he has not his teeth and can no longer do justice to the piece de resistance furnished by kindly disposed tribe, his eldest son war-club to that better region where the good cannibals go, and become vegetable feeders as we charitably imagine. What would the old age convex lenses to help the failing sight; jaunty gold-framed spectacles for occasions, honest *oculi spectacles* for solitude? No "*Ad-vertiser*"—no "*Transcript*"—no "*Atlantic*"—no "*Every Saturday*"—no "*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*"—would dare to offer the wretched dweller by the Frog Pond be glad to introduce the popular institutions of the South Sea Islanders? Or take that other wrong of advancing years, the bitterest insult to the decaying body of fallible mind, that last "disgrace and ignominy of our natures," death is spoken of by Sir Thomas Brown. To have the broad, manly jaws, once glittering with enamelled ivory, changed to the miserable likeness of a turtle's. By the gradual absorption and shrinking of their edges; to meet one's descent to humble inarticulate gums that once held the finest ivories; words with or song to come back of necessity to the pulpy food of childhood, without its innocent appetite and unquestioning digestion —what a fate to think of and yet that is what nature has in store for the old and for many with infinite skill and almost miraculous success arrests the progress of destruction and repairs and restores the waste that time has already made.—*Dr. O. W. Holmes.*

TRUTH AND VISIBLE CHURCH.

When Christ and the Apostles had built and set afloat the primitive church upon the sea of time, three persons of the Trinity took possession of her to guide her into all truth, teaching her all things, and to make intercession for all prayers of faith. Being in a crude and infant state, godly simplicity and sincerity marked her onward progress, while submitting to the Spirit's guidance. From the third to the fourth century casuality, pride and ambition, caused her to resort to human wisdom and strength, which grieved away the Spirit, who departed for more welcome localities, in the hearts of "the sanctified in Christ Jesus." The consequences were antagonism, continual controversies on the person of the Saviour, took the place of vital piety, and the visible church became stunted in growth, a form with but little life. From this period she assumed an unlicensed power, that she had a commission from Heaven, to use all power on earth, to constrain man to believe the truth against his convictions; a nonentity, an impossibility, and thus to domineer over the consciences of men; pains, penalties and death were the consequences of disobedience to her requisitions. This gave birth to an Ecclesiastical tyranny, which continued in full force to the birth of the Reformation, and is spirit is not yet eradicated. The doctrine of justification by faith was the cause of man's being released from the chains of superstition, ignorance and oppression, and he realized his responsibilities to God and man, and that he had rights held out by God to every soul of man, but which been wrested from him by ecclesastical and governmental tyranny. This tyranny so increased in power as to cause nations and rulers to trenible before it. During this reign of ignorance and darkness a slavish, lifeless system of religion prevailed, everything was marked with religious formality consisting of childish, puerile rites and ceremonies with a number of holy days, Man was sensible of his miserable state, and dreaded the future. Paintings representing God the Father and Spirit and religious subjects were presented in material colors. Mortitudes entered into the monastic and ascetic life, performing works of merit, not from love, but to deprecate punishment. Selfishness and self-mortification absorbed the attention of soul, body and mind. The spirit of truth was not understood. "Let no man seek his own, but every man the wealth of others," Man in stock his calling—that man was placed here for the gold of the universe, but he lived and acted for self, to get safely to the end of his journey. The heavens and nature lay open, yet dormant, ready for man to accumulate intellectual and material treasures. But the mind was cramped, stunted and inert. No arts, sciences, nor mechanical genius to draw from the rich stores of nature existed to annihilate time, space or labor, or to ameliorate the condition of man. The masses were living automatons, except here and there a bright star arose, to be eclipsed by the hierarchical power. All were aiming for self, peace and happiness, instead of love truth and holiness. The exercise of the gifts of the age, was made extant, by aiming for human government and powerwss, and the Gospel spirit perverted; man and antiquarism selected heroism as a virtue, A union of the church and the military took place, the church indorsing wars, bloodshed, rapine and injustice. These were charges for works of merit to obtain passports into Heaven for slaying his brother who differed from him in belief, yet the Word of God loved. The crusades enlisted those perverted affections, and the ravages